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THE JERUSALEM POST

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JERUSALEM TEL AVIV
AND AT LYDDA AIRPORT

Column One
BY David Courtney

THE Federal Republic of Germany — such is its constitutional title — is richer than any other country in Europe and in a stronger position economically and diplomatically than any preceding German Reich since the fall of the Hohenzollerns. No one has known better than the Germans how to make war and lose it to their profit and how, indeed, in a few years to raise themselves from the ranks of a defeated and degraded enemy to a place of lofty privilege among the victors. They have the rare capacity of nourising themselves on the pride they are forced to swallow.

●

DR. Adenauer has brought about the usual metamorphosis more rapidly and more surely than did the Weimar chancellors after the First World War. He had a weaker France to deal with and a stronger United States with a more direct interest in the re-shaping of western Europe. If Weimar had the fear of internal bolshevism Bonn could raise the threat of an expansionist Soviet and become by that means what the Herr Bundeskanzler recently described as a "saviour of Christian civilization." All in all, and by the values of the day, there was every reason why Adenauer's Germany should stand well with the most useful of the country's former enemies. On that count — the count of foreign policy — his Catholic Party will go confidently to the Electorate next Sunday. A forceful campaign by Dr. Adenauer has been cleverly reinforced by the western Powers' latest proposals on Germany and has left the Social Democrats to shuffle uninspiringly into a position of defence.

●

ASIDE from foreign policy and prestige the Government's record in balancing the national budget and restoring the incentive of profit should retain the vote of the well-to-do, the "floating" electorate and those who aspire to become well-to-do. We are told that 200 new millionaires have been created thanks to the wealth-making policies of the irrepressible Professor Erhard. There are ten million poor, most of them refugees whose nationalist grievance overrides their economic distress; but registered unemployment has fallen below the 1,000,000 mark. The country-side has made good money and is so fatly prosperous, says "Time" magazine, that one small town had to have all its councilmen's chairs taken out and widened.

●

HARD work and modest wages have allowed the Germans to push Britain, France and Belgium out of some of their most valuable markets. A rich middle class has sprung up in the wake of the 200 new millionaires and this summer has spread robustly over the vacation-spots of Europe. Some of them "drove to Greece by way of Yugoslavia and one of them reminded his host that he had passed that way before — in 1941, in a tank." If there is some resentment amongst the workers at the maldistribution of wealth, there is wide satisfaction in all classes of the community with the evidence of national prosperity and world prestige. Without the "divine discontent" of Schumacher, the Social Democrats seem unable to make a big enough impression on a people that knows when it is well off. Neo-nazis and nostalgic refugees may complicate the issue, but aside from those unpredictable factors the Chancellor and his Catholic Party and Right-wing associates will not easily be dislodged next Sunday.

Jerusalem, September 4.

ARABS INTEND TO OUT-SELL ISRAEL

The Arab League Boycott Office, "after successfully forging an iron ring around Israel," is now going to compete with, and out-sell, Israel exports, Major Ahmed Mansour, Chief Egyptian Arab League boycott officer, told "A-Diffa," the Old City daily, in Amman on Wednesday night.

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Jordan Calls Peace Talk 'Nonsense'; Ready to Attack

"Jewish peace talks are nonsense," Azmi Nashashibi, former Jordan senior delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commission, and recently-appointed chief press information officer, said last night over Radio Ramallah.

"It is not a question of the alteration of the Armistice lines or of regaining this town or that village. The difference is a basic one: we want back the entire robbed fatherland. We are ready at our front-line defence posts to meet the enemy; we are waiting for the hour to strike," Nashashibi continued.

"Our chief enemy is not satisfied with what he has robbed alresady; he has made up his mind to rob more in order to set up its great Kingdom of Israel."

Nashashibi's subject was the Wadi Araba incident, and he said that in view of Israel's aggressive intentions, the Arab Legion patrol which came across the group of five Jews "making excavations 20 kilometres inside Jordan territory in order to study the nature of our land," opened fire on them after first having demanded that they surrender.

Revenge for Araba

The Israel Army, Nashashibi charged, in order to make up for its failure in the Araba, had taken revenge on isolated and defenceless refugees in the Gaza strip.

The Jews have two means of achieving their expansion plans, he asserted: (1) Terror and aggression against border villages in order to force the inhabitants to evacuate, as well as atrocity propaganda, and (2) Provoking the Arab Legion into counter-attacks inside Israel territory in order to justify a push over the border by the Israel Army.

An Arab Legion Headquarters source, commented last night on the editorials in the Israel press, particularly of *The Jerusalem Post*, regarding the Wadi Araba incident.

He said that the fact that the Jews claimed that the five persons were hikers does not clear the Israel authorities of responsibility. Hundreds of Arabs had been killed by the Jewish Army for similar hiking trips. Had the matter been the other way around, Israel would have blamed Jordan for encouraging infiltration.

Israel to Swoop On Old City—Shukeiry

"Israel is planning to storm the Old City. On every holiday the Israelis pray, 'If I fogret thee, O Jerusalem...' and 'Next year in Jerusalem,' ". Ahmed Shukeiry, Acre-borne lawyer and Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League, was quoted as saying in "Rose el Yousef," the Cairo weekly.

"The Arabs are like little children who refuse to see Israel's evil intentions. I, a Palestinian, have observed them for 30 years and I know them for what they are," he said.

"Israel is preparing to swoop down on the Old City and present the world with a *fait accompli*. But the battle will not stop at the Old City Walls. The entire Arab defence line will disintegrate and the Israel soldiers will carry the Armistice lines on their shoulders and put it down where they wish." Shukeiry warned the Arab and Moslem world that the future would prove the truth of his statements unless the Arabs begin with serious defence programmes.

Yugoslav Attache Probes Seizure of Boat

CAIRO, Thursday (AFP). — The Yugoslav Legation here has sent its Naval Attache Vilim Pasarich to Gaza to investigate the seizure at gun point of a Yugoslav fishing vessel yesterday. The Egyptians claim the boat was under Israel charter.

The vessel, said to have a crew of seven Yugoslavs and two Israelis, was towed into Gaza harbour after being caught inside Egyptian territorial waters, the Foreign Ministry here claimed.

It was reported in Jerusalem last night that the Yugoslav Legation in Cairo has taken diplomatic steps in connection with the forcible arrest of the vessel. The boat was flying the Yugoslav flag and belonged to a Yugoslav cooperative. It was under contract to sell its catch to an Israel fishing cooperative.

Fishermen Shocked At Attack on Vessel

HAIFA, Thursday.—Fishermen here were astonished today by the Cairo report that Egyptian coastal batteries opened fire on a Yugoslav fishing vessel under Israel charter, in the Gaza area.

The vessel is the 240 h.p. Yugoslav boat, the m.s. Lubin, which is under charter of the Nakhshon Company for experimental surface fishing for tuna and other fish. It arrived, together with the larger m.s. Naphradse, two months ago, to fish here until the winter. Both ships are the property of the Yugoslav Governmental fishing company, Ladran.

The fishermen feel very strongly about the unprovoked Egyptian attack, and consider it extraordinary for coastal batteries to open fire on an unarmed fishing boat, especially after the recent Israel-Egypt agreement on vessels in distress.

Sanhedrin Tombs Found At Beit Shearim

By LUCIAN O. MEYSELS

The tomb of "Aidessios, Head of the Council of Elders at Antioch" and of the Rabbis Simon and Gamliel, members of the Sanhedrin, are among the discoveries of recent excavations at Beit Shearim (near Tivon), conducted by Dr. N. Avigal for the Israel Exploration Society, the first since Dr. B. Mazar had to abandon the dig in 1940. Four new catacombs were cleared during barely four weeks, the most important of which is faced by three monumental arches, which are not rock-cut like the decor of the Jerusalem Sanhedria tombs, but built against the hill side. Only the central arch leads into the catacomb, the flanking ones are ornamental in imitation of Roman triumphal arches.

An imposing gateway was cleared in the city area of Beit Shearim, but the main importance of the new discoveries is philological. Professor M. Schwabe explained that there are about six Greek inscriptions to every Hebrew or Aramaic one, an indication that the culture after the destruction of the Second Temple was far more hellenized than previously assumed.

A short inscription, probably the doodlings of a boy, shows for the first time Greek words written in Hebrew letters. Another inscription mixes Phoenician with Aramaic expressions, while the philologists noted with interest that the Greek word "apsis" is for the first time used to indicate a whole chamber with a burial niche, and not the niche only.

J.N.F. Warden

The discoverer of Beit Shearim was Alexander Zeid, the famous forest warden of the Jewish National Fund, whose equestrian statue crowns one of the three hillocks, dominating the lovely vale.

The Weli of Sheikh Abrek (Barak of the Book of Judges) stands on the second, whilst the third is occupied by the crenellated walls of a miniature castle, Alexander Zeid's homestead. Zeid, a mystic person in his lifetime, fell in an Arab ambush in 1936, but his widow is still the guardian of Beit Shearim.

The excavations of Beit Shearim are by no means complete, but one does not need much immagination to visualize the little town, climbing the hill. Similar, but far bigger than the Synagogue of Kfar Nahum, the three-aisled synagogue, See of the Sanhedrin and Judgment Hall, rose over the modest houses of the Sages.

Beit Shearim, where Rabbi Yehuda codified the Mishna, was a domain of Berenice, sister of the last Herodian King and Queen of Chalkis in her own right. However, the ruins of Beit Shearim belong to the second and third century, when after the defeat of Bar Kochba's Revolt, the centre of Jewish cultural activity had moved to the North. Beit Shearim flourished, until it was destroyed during the revolt against Caesar Gallus in 352. No later coin has been found.

The grandiose trifold gate of the Synagogue, the rich voussoirs of which have been completely excavated, must

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

'Remarkable' Cotton Crop, Expert Says

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Thursday. — The yield from 180 dunams of cotton plantations sown experimentally this year was so good that 3,000 dunams will be planted next year, Mr. Arieh Amir, Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture, told correspondents who watched the cotton picking in Nir Am today.

The country would need the crops of about 70,000 dunams a year to be self-sufficient, he said. The gross yield this year was 300 kilograms per dunam.

Cotton-growing experiments had been carried out at the Rehovot Agricultural Experimental Station for several years by Mr. L. Weizman, head of the Field Crops Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. The crops in Nir Am are, according to the T.C.A. expert, Mr. P.C. Letts, of Texas, "very remarkable."

The picking in Beisan started a fortnight ago. In Nir Am, pickers — mainly young girls from nearby *ma'barot* — are to pick 30 kilograms of cotton in six-hour work days. The cost of cultivating a dunam of land under cotton is more than IL.150 at present, but can be reduced, Mr. Amir said.

Cabinet Action Not Aimed At Capital

The Ministry of Interior yesterday denied intimations in some sectors of the press that Wednesday's Cabinet approval of the draft amendment to the Municipal Councils Ordinance was designed to solve Jerusalem's municipal problems. It was designed to redefine the relations between the Ministry of Interior and the Municipal Councils.

PCC Declines to Act On Jerusalem Move

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The Palestine Conciliation Commission has decided to take no further action on Arab protests on the transfer of the Israel Foreign Ministry to Jerusalem. The PCC declared that it had fulfilled its responsibilities by presenting to the General Assembly the proposal to internationalize Jerusalem.

In a letter from Mr. S. Baran, PCC chairman, to U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjoeld, it was said that "having studied the situation created by the transfer of the Foreign Ministry from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, the Commission can only recall the position already adopted by it in its letter of March 30, 1950.

But the letter referred to, it was pointed out that the transfer of Ministries to Jerusalem would be incompatible with the General Assembly resolution of December 11, 1949 setting up an international regime in Jerusalem and placing the area under U.N. control.

Army Beats Back Katanna Infiltrators

A unit of the Israel Defence Forces touring the armistice lines came upon a group of armed Arab infiltrators in the no-man's-land in the Katanna vicinity yesterday morning, the Army spokesman disclosed yesterday.

The Arabs were sent back across the border during an exchange of fire. The Israel Defence Forces suffered no casualties.

Syria To Seize Homes of Ex-Jewish Residents

The Syrian Government has decided to take over hundreds of houses belonging to Syrian Jews who are believed to have emigrated to Israel, the Arab News Agency reports. The houses, situated in the Damascus Ghetto, are to be turned over to Palestine Arab refugees who are to be transferred from their present places in schools and mosques throughout the country.

There are 56,000 refugees in the Damascus area, 15,000 of whom are in temporary lodgings.

Police Stop 'Artic' Contest After Merchants Cry Unfair Competition

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — The contest sponsored by "Artic" Enterprises and the Hebrew weekly "Haolam Hazeh" in which prizes to the value of IL.10,000 were offered to consumers saving ice cream sticks, was outlawed as a "lottery" by police today. Some 150,000 sticks bearing letters of the name "Artic" were seized by police today in the plant at Bat Yam.

The police action followed a complaint by the Association of Merchants that the contest was unfair competition.

Officials of the Company said today their attorneys had assured them they were not violating the law. In their advertisements, they have said, "every competitor will win one of the thousands of prizes which total IL.10,000. They include: a trip to Europe, a refrigerator, a motorcycle and thousands of other valuable items."

Asked about the threat to health caused by children exchanging the sticks, a spokesman for the Company said it was the same as exchanging stamps. He said a booklet had been prepared with advice on how to clean the sticks.

Company officials said that business competitors who had tried to force them to join a cartel were responsible for the police action.

Tension in Trieste Revived By Sharp Note Exchange

BELGRADE, Thursday. — Yugoslavia today lodged her third protest in three days to the Italian Government against alleged violations of the Yugoslav frontier, the official Yugoslav agency Tanjug announced.

Today's protest alleged violation of Yugoslav territory to depth of 50 metres by 23 Italian soldiers on Monday.

Italy today rejected the second Yugoslav protest and warned Yugoslavia against starting any incidents.

This exchange of notes seems to have revived the crisis provoked by threats and counter-threats over annexation of Zone B of the Free Territority of Trieste at present under Yugoslav control.

Deputy Foreign Secretary Alex Bebler said here today that the only way to solve the Trieste problem was to stop Italian "expansionism" and for Italy to return "to her natural and historic frontiers."

Observers thought that tension over Trieste would be an important subject of conversation between Italian Prime Minister Giuseppe Pella and General Alfred Gruenther, Atlantic Pact Supreme Commander, who arrived in Rome by plane from Malta today on a visit of introduction to the Italian Government.

Morocco Debate Rejected in U.N.

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The Security Council today rejected by five votes to four a call by the Asian-African nations to place the Moroccan question on its agenda.

The U.S., France, England, Colombia and Denmark voted against the proposal. The Soviet Union, the Lebanon, Pakistan and Chile voted in favour, and Greece and China abstained. *(Reuter, UP)*

French Minister Quits Over Morocco Policy

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Premier Joseph Laniel today accepted the resignation of Minister of State Francois Mitterand who disagreed with the Government's policy in North Africa. M Mitterand, 37, a left-wing Radical, was in charge of the Council of Europe Affairs.

The immediate cause of M. Mitterand's resignation was the appointment of M. Pierre Voizard as the new President General in Tunisia.

M. Mitterand, who offered to resign several times last month, believed that French policy in Tunisia was too "tough," that M. Voizard's policy would not differ greatly from M. de Hautecloque's and that reforms recently proposed for Morocco were insufficient.

U.S. Gives Iran $23m For Technical Aid

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The American Foreign Operations Administration announced today that $23.4m. would be available during the 1953-54 fiscal year to resume the technical assistance programme in Iran.

The agreement, concluded between Prime Minister Fazlollah Zahedi and American Ambassador in Teheran Loy Henderson, does not include the matter of special economic assistance which is under discussion between the two Governments. This special aid may amount to $100m.

In London, today, a Foreign Office spokesman welcomed the American pledge to consider Iran's request for aid. He said that the Office had "noted with interest" General Zahedi's references in a letter to President Eisenhower to the possibilities of an oil settlement with Britain and resumption of diplomatic relations.

But he warned that settlement of the disputes was by no means near.

Iran Finance Minister Ali Amini said in Teheran yesterday that his country needed $300m. in American aid "to get the rusting wheels of the nation's industry turning again."

(AP, Reuter, UP)

U.S. Accuses Russia Of Maintaining German Split

Presses Invitation to Talks

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — U.S. Secretary of State Dulles today pressed the Western Powers' invitation to Russia to attend Four Power Foreign Ministers' talks on the unification of Germany. He called the continued partition of Germany a "scandal and a crime" and placed the responsibility for this on Russia.

Diplomatic circles here held out little hope that Russia would accept the invitation. On the other hand, French statesmen were confident that the Russians would agree to the meeting suggested to be held in Lugano, Switzerland, on October 15.

In Moscow, diplomatic quarters considered it was unlikely that a reply to the Western invitation would be given until after Sunday's general elections in West Germany.

Leaders of both leading West German parties welcomed the invitation to Russia. Christian Democrat Chancellor Adenauer appealed to M. Malenkov to accept it and so "open the way for Germany's reunification in freedom."

Social Democrat leader Ollenhauer said the Western desire for direct negotiations corresponded to the wishes of his party.

Washington Pessimistic

In Washington, pessimism over Russia's expected reaction was backed by the feeling that the Western note was aimed primarily at the West German electorate.

In a prepared statement at a press conference today, Mr. Dulles said that Soviet insistence on stubbornly holding on to Eastern Germany was "not only wrong to the Germans but a menace to peace."

He said the failure to retain in power the West German coalition headed by Adenauer would have a very disastrous effect on plans for the reunification of Germany and restoration of its full sovereignty.

The division of Germany into four Zones of Occupation had been designed as a convenient way for the wartime Allies to administer the first phases of the surrender terms, the Secretary said.

Partition Temporary

"It was never intended that Germany should be indefinitely partitioned. Britain, France and the U.S. put their Zones together over four years ago. The Soviet Union has stubbornly held on to the part of Germany it occupied."

"Under the despotic rule of Soviet puppets the peoples of East Germany are becoming increasingly restless, Mr. Dulles said. He gave as examples the response to the American food package offer and the riots and strikes of last June.

(Reuter, UP)

Dulles Asks Japan To Increase Army

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles today called for more vigorous Japanese rearmament and greater Japanese security forces.

He told a press conference that Japan could and should bear a greater share of its own defence.

Asked about trade with China Mr. Dulles said the Japanese had already adopted far more drastic restrictions on trade with Communist China than any other country, with the exception of the U.S.

Other countries were doing business with Communist China in non-strategic goods, he said. It was quite possible that the Japanese might want to put their relationship on the basis similar to that adopted by France, Britain and other countries. If Japan decided to do this, he did not think the U.S. could seriously object to it.

Another Korea

The Secretary said there was certainly a danger that the pattern in Korea might be followed in Indo-China. When the U.N. defeated the North Korean Communists, the Chinese Communists sent in their armies. The U.S. wanted to warn the Chinese against the possible dangers of repeating that pattern.

He said if the atmosphere at the Korean conference on the part of the Chinese Communists seemed to be conducive to the settlement of the Indo-China war, the U.S. would not be opposed to discussions. He said the three Associated States of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia would be necessary parties.

Asked if he would want to limit further talks solely to the question of Indo-China, Mr. Dulles said he would not as long as the Communists seemed to be willing to negotiate in good faith.

He refused to answer when asked to say what action the U.S. would take if a Chinese army intervened in Indo-China.

He declined to associate himself with recent remarks by General Mark Clark, retiring Far Eastern Commander who told a Washington press conference he favoured the use of every weapon at the command of the U.S. if the Communists resumed aggression in Korea.

Mr. Dulles said he would not comment on General Clark's statement because he did not want to give the impression that the U.S. was going into the political conference in the belief that it would fail and that fighting would be resumed.

EDEN WILL PRESS 'LOCARNO'

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — It is unofficially learned that if Russia accepts the invitation to a conference in Lugano, the British delegation will be headed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

This coincides with inspired hints suggesting that Mr. Eden may not after all vacate the Foreign Office in the Cabinet reshuffle now widely expected for October. Though the reason given is the recent improvement in his health, the true explanation probably lies in Prime Minister Churchill's conviction that any other holder of the post would be both more independent and less favourable to the Churchillian line on Russia.

Labour Support

There is every sign that the Prime Minister is determined to renew his "Locarno" approach if given the slightest encouragement by the Kremlin. He can count on enthusiastic Labour support and next month's Tory Party conference will probably witness the collapse of whatever opposition exists to his leadership.

Several ministers who during his recent illness showed insufficient enthusiasm in promoting his ideas are due to be axed and it has been impressed upon their potential successors that promotion requires good behaviour.

These straws in the political wind coincide with hints that both Moscow and Washington may have grown tired of the Indochina war: a mood very prevalent in France.

U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles yesterday referred to hopes of peace in Indochina growing out of a Korean settlement and "Pravda" simultaneously spoke editorially of "settling Franco-Vietnam relations through direct negotiations".

It seems suddenly to have been recognized that neither side can hope to win. If this impression is confirmed, it is the best news yet for the hard-pressed French Government.

BAKERS' STRIKE AVERTED IN HAIFA

HAIFA, Thursday. — The decision of the bakery owners to stop baking bread as of 9 p.m. today was averted at the last minute when the Food Controller, Mr. Y. Kaplan persuaded them to desist from a step which would deprive the population of its daily bread.

The Haifa Labour Council reacted to the shutdown threat with an appeal to all bakery workers to stay at work despite their employers' decision.

ESHKOL, EBAN DISCUSS BOND DRIVE AND U.J.A.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol and Mr. Abba Eban, Ambassador to the U.S., yesterday discussed at a meeting in Haifa the Treasury's financial activities in the U.S., including the Bond Drive and the United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. T. Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, and Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, participated.

Soviet Diplomats Will Be Here Soon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The first two members of the Soviet Legation in Israel are due to arrive here shortly.

The Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs has already asked the Israel government for entry visas for the two diplomats, Mr. Jacob P. Madianik, First Secretary, and Mr. Alexander S. Matiushkin, Second Secretary. They are to set up the Legation prior to the arrival of the Minister, Mr. Alexander N. Abramov, whose appointment was announced previously.

Mr. Madianik was Second Secretary here before diplomatic relations were broken off.

The two Israel diplomats, Mr. Y. Tekoa, First Secretary, and Mr. Y. Givon, Second Secretary, originally due to leave for Moscow last week, are leaving here shortly. They will make the preparations for the opening of the Israel Legation there. The Minister, Mr. Shmuel Eliashiv, will join them there later.

The Jerusalem Post

The End of the Jewish Year issue of *The Jerusalem Post* on Wednesday, September 9, will consist of 16 pages, of which 12 will be a Supplement.

This Supplement will be devoted to Hebrew books, the making of books and their history.

Israel's publishers will review their output during the last Jewish year, while the story of Hebrew book publishing during the last several centuries — including the burning of the Talmud 400 years ago—is told by competent authorities.

In the sphere of the arts, there is a comprehensive survey of music in Israel and a review of art and artists in Jerusalem.

Bloody Brawls In Border Towns

BONN, Thursday.—Bloody street brawls broke out in zonal border cities tonight between anti-Communist crowds and 1,500 Communist shock troops who crossed into West Germany to disrupt Sunday's general elections.

The new riots came as West Germany mobilized almost five million police and civilians to guard the polls against Communist terror this Sunday.

A West German Interior source said here today that East Germany is trying to send a second wave of thousands of agents into West Germany with implicit orders to disturb public security.

A senior West German border official also stated that they feared the Communists might try to storm the border in columns of several hundreds or even thousands shortly before the elections.

The West German interior ministry spokesman said that more that 2,000 East German agents had been seized on the border since yesterday evening, raising the total in the past six days to about 8,000.

About 4,000 were still in custody. The others had been sent back before Chancellor Konrad Adenauer instructed that the agent should be held until after the elections.

He added that the agents were no longer trying to conceal their identities.

Forged Ballots

The border police official said some seized in Bavaria last night resisted arrest but later gave in. Some of them said forged election papers to spoil the polling were waiting for them inside West Germany.

He said a special train with agents on board arrived at Marienborn on the eastwest German border early today. Border police who numbered only 10,000 and were lightly armed feared the Communist agents might try to storm the border.

A Hanover Court today issued a temporary order restraining Dr. Adenauer from alleging that the extreme rightwing German Reichs Party was unconstitutional.

The party announced yesterday that it had asked the Court for an injunction until the Constitutional Court had rulled on the Government's attempt to get the Party outlawed.

The Karlsruhe Constitutional Court received complaints submitted b the Party protesting against the refusal of two West German states to accept the Party lists for the elections and by Dr. Werner Naumann, former State Secretary in the Nazi Propaganda Ministry, against his classification as a major Nazi by the North Rhine-Westphalian State Government.

(Reuter, UP)

GENERAL DEANE TO BE RELEASED

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — Peking Radio announced today that U.S. Major General William Dean had arrived at Kaesong "cheerful and in good health" to await repatriation.

General Dean was the most senior Allied officer to be captured. He commanded the 24th Infantry Division at the time of his capture in July 1950, the first month of the war.

Israel Can't Shirk Duty Of Speaking Up: Eban

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Abba Eban, Ambassador to the U.S., told an audience at Z.O.A. House here this evening that he considered as "disquieting" the opinion he had heard here that Israel should not meddle in international affairs because she is a small country. This, Mr. Eban said, "was shirking the duty of international citizenship." Sometimes, Mr. Eban said, silence was much more offensive than an outspoken opinion. Anyhow, he stressed, the value of opinion in the international forum was not directly proportional to a country's size but to its moral stature.

Mr. Eban was addressing a meeting arranged by the Z.O.A. House and the Israel U.N. Association.

Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received Minister of Agriculture Peretz Naphtali and Mr. Bartley C. Crum, the advocate and one-time member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry; later in the day the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi entertained a party of Jerusalem's writers, authors and newspapermen at a reception in Gan Hakirya. On Wednesday, the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi paid their first official visit to the grounds of Binyaney Ha'ooma. They were shown about by Rabbi Ze'ev Gold, chairman of the Executive of Binyaney Ha'ooma, and by Mr. Walter Eytan, chairman of the Conquest of the Desert Exhibition. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the President entertained to luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Zvi Yehuda, of Nahalal; Messrs. Eliezer Karol, Zalman Aion, and Meadames Tuva Furtugali and Sarah Rachman, of Kfar Giladi.

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The Minister of Posts, Dr. Yosef Burg, returned yesterday from a visit to Europe.

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Dr. G. Black, head of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's mission in Israel, returned yesterday from several weeks' leave.

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Professor J. Reichert, Director of Plant Pathology at the Agricultural Experimental Station in Rehovot, has left for Rome to represent Israel at the International Microbiological Congress.

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Departures from Lydda Airport yesterday included Mr. Wayne A. Phares, geophysicist of the Israel-Continental Oil Co.; Mr. S. Ashkenazi, Chairman of the Histadrut Campaign in Miami, Florida; and Mr. R. S. Broomann-White, a Conservative Member of Parliament.

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Mr. George Machline, Commercial Manager in Israel of Sabena Belgian Airlines, left for Brussels on Wednesday morning.

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Magen David Adom, of Jerusalem, held a reception at the Armon Cafe last night for Mrs. Eric Stock, "Miss M.D.A. of Australia," and her husband. They will spend the next few months touring the country.

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Mr. Etienne Basch, Tel Aviv, has joined the Board of Directors of Ararat Insurance Co. Ltd. and assumed his duties as the Company's General Manager.

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BIRTH

BAR-YAACOV — to Lois, wife of Mr. Nathan Bar-Yaacov, on Thursday, September 3, 1953, at the Beilinson Hospital — a son.

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ENGAGEMENT
COHN-HOFMANN

The engagement is announced between Michael Cohn, of Tel Aviv/Zurich, and Daniela Hofmann, of Zurich.

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MARRIAGE

EL-DROR UNGER—WOLKOWITCH. The marriage of Yehuda El-Dror and Aliza Gertrude Wolkowitch will take place in London on September 6, 1953. Cables: 18 Sidmouth Rd., N.W.2.

Communist Fugitives Arrested by F.B.I.

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has announced the arrest of two fugitive Communist Party leaders, George Thompson and Sidney Steinberg, in a hideout in the Sierra Mountains near Sonora, California.

F.B.I. agents also arrested Erwin Rasi, 40, Samuel Coleman, 42, and Miss Shirley Keith Krem, 21, on charges of harbouring the two men.

Thompson was one of the 11 Communist leaders convicted on October 14, 1949 for violation of the Smith Act defining "conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government." He disappeared when ordered to report to the Federal Court on July 2, 1951 to serve his three-year prison sentence.

Steinberg had been evading arrest since June 20, 1951, when 21 Communist Party leaders were convicted in New York City for violation of the Smith Act.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ASNON: Andalousie.
EDEN: The Bells of New York. Also today at 5.30 p.m.
EDISON: Cinque.
HAZAMIR: Two Tickets to Broadway.
ORGIL: Pitfall. Today at 5.30 p.m.: The River.
ORION: The Paradine Case.
ORNA: Le Danube Bleu.
STUDIO: Madness of the Heart. Also today at 5.30 p.m.
TEL-OR: Delightful Dangerous. Today at 5.15 p.m.: 1) Streets of Laredo, 2) Barricade.
ZION: The Pirates.

OPERA

TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 8.15 p.m.

Song of Norway

Operetta in 3 acts (7 scenes) based on the life and music of EDVARD GRIEG

Tuesday Sept. 15.

Owing to repairs and renovations in the Habimah Hall, no performances will be held this week.

TEL AVIV HABIMAH
Tuesday, Sept. 22, 8.15 p.m.

Song of Norway

Operetta in 3 acts (7 scenes) based on the life and music of EDVARD GRIEG

TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday, Sept. 29, 8.15 p.m.

Carmen

Opera in 4 acts by Bizet

Tickets Bellin, 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5512 and at the Habimah box office.
Remez Gan: Habartis 49 Rehov Hayim

24 Anxious Hours in the Life Of a Rabbi in Brooklyn

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, (By Airmail). — A rabbi's life is an active one—at least over in Brooklyn.

On the night of August 21, Rabbi Benjamin Morgenstern was summoned to the foot of a clothes-line pole two storeys high. On top of it hung Murray Liebman, a young veteran who, after causing a bit of a rumpus in his home, had climbed from his apartment and reached the top of the pole by way of a garage roof. The veteran had reportedly been under psychiatric care for some time.

From his perch he defied policemen, firemen, and neighbours but eventually responded to the pleas of Rabbi Morgenstern and climbed down. He was taken to the Fort Hamilton Veterans' Hospital in Brooklyn, where he was visited the very next day by the rabbi who came to inquire about his health.

The reason Rabbi Morgenstern found himself in the Veterans' Hospital that Saturday afternoon was that he had been called, once again, to see what he could do to dissuade another Jewish war veteran, also suffering from nervous strain, from jumping off a 14th-floor balcony in the hospital.

This would-be jumper, Sidney Herman, 23, was in the eighth-floor general medical ward where he ate breakfast, apparently in preparation for his "project." Unnoticed, he stole out of the ward, climbed to the 14th floor and, the next thing anyone knew, he was sitting on the wide concrete ledge of the balcony, dangling his feet just like in a recent movie.

Nurses Spot Him

Nurses who spotted him called to him, but they could not understand his mumbled reply, and they called the hospital chaplains, the Rev. Henry Byrne and the Rev. Stanley Smith. Meanwhile, a passing motorist summoned police, and more than a 100 patrolmen, firemen and emergency squad members raced to the spot.

While the chaplains and doctors pleaded with Mr. Herman, a police party rigged a net on the floor above him. They hoped to drop it from the 15th floor to the 13th to form a wall cutting off Mr. Herman should he try to jump.

Two policemen approached him with soothing words but he defied them, shouting "You want to be heroes? All right, you come right ahead. I'll make heroes of you. I'll take you with me."

The policemen withdrew and Herman, warned by other patients of the net-rigging effort, jumped up and scurried along the ledge about 50 feet, well out of the net's reach. While the police patiently began rigging another net, below his new position, radio cars were sent out in search of a rabbi in the hope that one could persuade Herman not to jump.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, Rabbi Irving Axel and Rabbi Morgenstern arrived at the hospital. They passed the veteran cigarettes and a quart of milk, but couldn't get close enough to grab at him. He spurned their pleadings with derisive jests.

Father Byrne, the Catholic chaplain at the hospital, told the young man that life was ahead of him. "You are breaking my heart," said the priest.

"World Against Me"

"You are breaking my heart, too, Father," Herman replied. "I'm going to jump. The whole world is against me — even my family."

Father Byrne produced the copy of "Death of a Salesman" that he had found in the salesman's room. He read half a chapter aloud, until Herman told him to stop. "That stuff is no good. Throw the book away," he said.

"You know this is our Sabbath," Rabbi Morgenstern said, "but I got out my automobile and drove here to help you."

"Don't bother me," Herman replied. "I have no religion."

The rabbi had an idea. Maybe the man he had saved on Friday night would help. Liebman was brought to the 14th floor of the hospital and was urged to talk to Herman, but flatly refused, saying, "I only wish I was out there myself."

The rabbis brought up members of Herman's family. His mother was too upset to do anything, but his brother, Mr. Norman Herman, went over to the window.

"Sid," he said, "what are you trying to do — bluff these people?"

"I'm going to jump," the vet replied.

"Stop trying to bluff these people," his brother answered. "If you're going to jump, why don't you?" To this Sidney replied, "Never mind."

Bizarre Drama

Across the street from the hospital, a crowd of several thousand had gathered to watch the bizarre drama. Ice cream vendors moved among them, and bookies were taking odds on the outcome.

Motorcycle police were summoned to keep traffic going. And all the time, policemen, firemen, medical staff — and the rabbis — were doing their best to head off what appeared to be a fast-approaching tragedy.

But Herman did not jump.

He surrendered after firemen wrapped a net around him, and as they closed in upon him, the veteran collapsed into the arms of one of the rabbis. The 14-hour drama of death had come to an end.

Religious Services

Sabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.23 p.m. today and ends at 7.36 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION

Nitzavim-Vayeilekh (Dvarim 29.9 to 31.30)

Haftarah: Isaiah 61, 10-63.9.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 6.55 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 1.00 & 6.30 p.m.; Arvit, 7.30 p.m. Slihot, 10.30 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m., Slihot, 10 p.m.

Achdut Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing dermon: Dr. Shmuel Bension.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.55 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Mead Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight 6.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 7.30 p.m.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, E.S. 4 p.m. Tomorrow: Bible Study: 10 a.m. Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m.

Seventh Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Tonight: Bible Study and Prayer, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: M.W., 9 a.m.: Lecture Service in French, German, Bulgarian with translation in English.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 16/4 Moria St., Baca'a: Bible Study — Tomorrow night: 7.30 p.m. Tuesday: 8 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 7 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 7.25 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha: 7.25 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshow St.): Tonight, 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatochia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.50 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.30 p.m., Slihot, 11 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Chapel (Next to Hadassah A): H.C., 8 a.m. E.S., 7 p.m. Canon H. R. A. Jones, H.C., 8 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Minard. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6.30 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St. near Rav Kook St.): Rev. Wm. L. Hull. Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m., St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St. near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m., Mid-week Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assembly of God. Mamillah Road. Corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster)).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A., Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S., 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Eilat St.): H.C., 7.30 a.m. M.S., 10 a.m. E.S., 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O. Box 2778.

Church of Scotland, Jaffa. Evening Service (St. Peter's) 7 p.m.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 p.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish

French Hospital: 8 a.m. Weekdays: 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 4): 8 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

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★ By telephone: Kiryat Shmoneh 39.
★ By mail: "Hagoshrim," Mobile Post Upper Galilee.
Bus connection: "Egged" 3 times a day from Haifa and Tel Aviv.

RELICS BROUGHT FROM ARCTIC

OTTAWA, Thursday (Reuter). — Relics of three Polar expeditions, Norwegian, American and British, have been brought to civilization by two Canadian explorers back after four months travelling in the Arctic.

The Norwegian relics, mostly canned food, were found in a cache left by Godfrey Hansen in 1920 as emergency supplies for Captain Raold Amundsen's attempt to circle the rim of the ocean north of Europe, Asia and North America.

Amundsen, in his ship Maud, crossed north of Siberia but was forced to turn south through the Bering Straits into the Pacific without reaching Canada's Arctic archipelago.

The other relics were a piece of the American flag Admiral Perry unfurled at the North Pole after a dramatic dash in 1909, and a prayer book from a British Naval expedition in 1875-76 under Captain George Nares.

Where to go

TODAY
JERUSALEM

★ Recorded Music:— "Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Beethoven: Symphony No. 8 in F, Op. 93, with Pierre Monteux conducting the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. Y.M.C.A., Terrace, 8.30 p.m.

★ Tour: — Hebrew University conducted tour; Terra Sancta; Room 13; 9.30 a.m.

★ Libraries: — American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free 9-1, 3-6.

★ Archaeology: — Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).

★ Exhibition: — "Art of China and Japan," "Convalescence," Oil Paintings of Joseph Israels, new acquisition. Dutch Graphics from Cabinet, in name of Simcha and Zadok Van Vriesland. 9-1, (tomorrow 10-1) Bezalel National Museum.

★ Film Shows: — Keren Hayesod, 11.30-12.30.

HAIFA

★ Exhibition: — National Exhibition of Paintings and Sculptures by Israel Artists. Technion, hut No. 80, 10-1, 4-9 p.m. (Also tomorrow: 10-1.) Jewish Antiquities, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Arabic Art. Municipal Museum, Town Hall. 10-1 (also tomorrow): American Popular Art —Municipal Museum —Town Hall, 10-1 (tomorrow: 10-1, 5-8.)

TOMORROW
JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions: — Opening of exhibition of Paintings & Drawings by Avigdor Arikha. Bezalel National Museum 11 a.m.

★ Recorded Music: — Recorded Music Hour: Massenet: "Le Cid" (Ballet Suite) with Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibition: — Part of Bezalel National Museum exhibit: "One Nation out of Many Peoples," Z.O.A. House, 1 Rehov Daniel Frisch, 10-4 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ Ball: — Great Aviation Ball, "Navit," King David Garden. Tickets at the entrance.

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Michael TAUBE

Soloists:
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William PRIMROSE — Viola
Shura CHERKASSKY; Frank PELLEG; Gershon JARECKI; Sonia VALINE; Rudolf SERKIN (Piano).

OPENING CONCERTS

Conductor and Soloist: LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Series "1": Sunday, Oct. 25.
Series "2" Wednesday, Oct. 28

RENEWAL OF SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS — as from Sept. 6 until Sept. 22 at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd., (10-1; 4-6); on Fridays 10—1;

RENEWAL OF REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS — Tel Aviv: I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd., (10-1;) Jerusalem: at Cahana's (4-7;) Haifa: I.P.O. Office, 32 Rehov Herzl, according to circulars sent to subscribers.

Yesterday's Press

Israel Should Abstain in Vote On Mao China's Entry to U.N.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) calls on the Israel delegation to the General Assembly of the U.N., to be convened later this month, to abstain from voting on the issue of China's admission to the U.N. That country should not be rewarded for its aggression in Korea, and the question of her admission should be shelved for at least one more year, the paper feels. Those who advocate China's participation in U.N. on account of that organization's principle of "universality," will be obliged to favour also the admission of Spain and Jordan, the paper points out. Furthermore, China's admission to the Security Council, where it would enjoy the right of veto, would upset the present delicate balance of power, "Haboker" fears.

The attacks of the German Communists on the Reparations Agreement with Israel is regarded by "Hatzofe" (Mizrahi World Union) as an expression of Soviet ideology which denies the very existence of a Jewish nation. Certainly the East Germans will be happy to vote against paying reparations to the Nazi victims and to "Wall Street dominated" Israel, where most of the survivors have found a haven, the paper says, and points out that the "bourgeois" Bonn Government did all in its power to overcome neo-Nazi opposition.

Israel as Bridge

"Hador" (Mapai) appraises the unique position of the Israel Labour Party as a bridge between European and Asian Socialism. Delegations of Mapai took part as fully fledged members at the conferences of both the (mainly) European Socialist International and of the Asian Socialists, recently held at Stockholm and Hyderabad respectively, and actively worked for a *rapprochement* between the two branches of the democratic socialist movement. Mapai may well bring about a better understanding between Asian progressive circles and Zionism, "Hador" hopes.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam), on the other hand, criticizes the decision of the Histadrut Executive to reject the invitation of the World Federation of Trade Unions to send observers to the latter's Congress, which will take place in Vienna next month. The paper asserts that the Congress represents the majority of the workers of the world, including those of the Eastern block, and the Israel labour movement should be interested in fostering links with them.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) once more attacks the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, this time holding him responsible for the Second World War which broke out on September 3, 14 years ago.

Haifa Settlement

"Davar" (Histadrut) hails the establishment of a new Yemenite settlement at Sha'ar Ephraim, the last to be set up in 5713 (Jewish year). The new settlers will not come empty handed, but bring with them poultry, cows etc., since, they began small-scale farming at their *ma'abara* of Kiryat Shmone, under the auspices of a special department of the Histadrut; the paper expresses the hope that others may follow their constructive example.

"Herut" declares that neither peace nor this country are divisible, and, commenting on the bomb outrage in a Jerusalem quarter, asserts that only the annexation of the Arab-held parts of Palestine to Israel will bring about peace and security. The paper warns against the reported plan to establish a joint Arab high command in Jerusalem.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael), commenting on the Abu Ghosh affair, regrets that the Government has no clear-cut policy towards minorities, but criticizes also the political parties of both the Coalition and Opposition who have pampered the Arabs with demagogic promises.

"Hakol" (Agudat Yisrael dissidents) demands prohibition of the sale of pork in the Capital in order to develop tourism. While would-be visitors might well forgive the fact that our streets are not particularly clean, they will be horrified by the sight of ritually unclean sandwiches, the Orthodox paper feels.

Mrs. Mesta Shocked At Conditions in U.S.S.R.

LONDON, Thursday (USIS). — America's former Minister to Luxembourg says her recent visit to Russia convinced her more than ever that the free world is the only place in which to live.

Mrs. Perle Mesta said she was "shocked" by what she saw of Communist life during her two-month tour of the Soviet Union. The trip, she said, reaffirmed her belief that the free nations "must stick together".

Mrs. Mesta stopped here en-route from Russia. She was one of the first non-official persons to visit that country since the Russians "eased" travel bans for foreigners.

USIS CUTS SERVICES

WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). — The U.S. Information Services has announced that it is cutting down on its global operations and dismissing over 2,000 employees because of reduced appropriations.

The U.S.I.S. operates the Voice of America, the overseas libraries and other programmes designed to tell the American story abroad. It said that dismissal notices are going out to 1,300 citizens of foreign countries employed abroad, 200 Americans at headquarters in Washington, 300 at the Voice of America office in New York and 700 with the motion picture service in New York.

Five Old, Five New In U.S. Walker Cup Team

NEW YORK, (UP) — The United States Golf Association named five veterans of the international competition and five newcomers to the 1953 Walker Cup team, but left off the squad, without explanation, Frank Stranahan, one of the nation's top amateurs.

The team which will defend the cup against Great Britain's best amateur golfers at the Kittansett Club, Marion, Mass., Sept. 4 and 5 is:"

William C. Campbell, Richard D. Chapman, Donald R. Cherry, Charles R. Coe, James G. Jackson, Gene A. Littler, Sam Urzetta, Kenneth P. Venturi, Harvie Ward, Jr., and Jack Westland.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Batish, 8 Straus, 2911, Levant, 5 Julian's Way, 4656. TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3366, Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 23320. Allya, 23 Ha'aliya, 62309. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67468. JAFFA: Versano & Madger, 3 Rehov 340, 80793. RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik. RAMAT ITZHAK: Hatichon, 86 Hatichon.
HAIFA: Armon, 6 Prophets, 4178. New British, 47 Jaffa, 4725. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7250.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Usishkin, 4073. Rehovot, Bokharan Qtr., 4738. Ahad Ha'am, 4126. Bilski, 2 Dizengoff Sq., 62661. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Frankel, 29 King George, 3721. Hatikva, Hatikva Qtr., 67404. JAFFA: Galnika, 19 Rehov 4, 80429. TEL AVIV (7-12 p.m.): Merape, 77 Allenby, 3487. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 4717. Moltshadsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3570. Zucker, 27 Sheinkin, 3685. Hatikva, Hatikva Qtr., 67404. JAFFA (7-12 p.m.): Levi, 4 Rehov 2, 80104. RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Hamodi'in. GIVATAYIM: Nogs, opp. Fire Brigade.
HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 2582. Weisel Lebanoni, 81 Atzmaut, 3586. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7250. MT. CARMEL: Moria, 45 Moria, 2809.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 5342. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26383. Dr. E. Levitan, 11 Hayarden, 66507. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	42	16	39	38
Tiberias	45	34	35	36
Haifa Port	88	28	29	29
Natanya	67	33	30	30
Hakirya	40	30	31	31
Tel Aviv Port	87	32	28	28
Lydda Airport	36	19	33	33
Jerusalem	16	17	25	28
Eilat	23	25	37	39
Beersheba	46	21	33	33

*A) Humidity at 1 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp expected today

* * *

IN AUGUST, 63 immigrants arrived in Haifa port, while about 700 left the country permanently, the Frontier Control announced today. On August 28, 74 persons emigrated in the s.s. Jerusalem. Of these, 30 went to Canada, ten to Brazil and ten to the U.S.

* * *

ALL FORMER members of the R.A.F. and W.A.A.F. are invited to a Reunion Rally to be held in Hakirya Gardens, Tel Aviv, on September 27.

* * *

FIVE YOUNG men were arrested at ticket scalpers at the Chen Cinema in Tel Aviv on Wednesday night.

* * *

WEEKLY WORKMENS' compensation payments have been increased from IL.18 to IL.23, it was announced yesterday.

Mapai to Oppose Levanon Budget

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mapai will vote against the Mayor's IL.19m. budget, Mr. E. Schechter stated at the Council meeting tonight. This indicated an open rift between Mapai and the General Zionists who failed to set up a coalition after six months of negotiations.

Mr. Schechter said that the budget was a continuation of the neglect and grave errors "of the Municipality throughout the years." There were parts of the city's economy which were almost destroyed, he said, adding that even though too little was being asked from the rich, even less was being collected.

The Municipality had done nothing to relieve slum areas. While the general tax had been increased by 50%, the business tax was raised by only 28%, Mr. Schechter asserted. He was critical of what he called the "inflated and inefficient administration" and spoke against raises in the water rates.

Blames Rokach

Mr. Schechter claimed Mr. Rokach, Minister of the Interior, had done everything to help defend the wealthy rate payers and to that end had annulled decisions made by majorities in Municipal Councils.

Mrs. Talber (General Zionist) spoke about the inadequate appropriation to the Municipal Welfare Department which she supervises. She said that there was serious danger of curtailing some of the most essential services to the poor.

The Mayor said he would propose before the final vote on the budget an addition of IL.50,000 to the Welfare Department.

Mr. Y. Zilber (Communist) tabled a IL.31m. budget of his own which provides for heavy taxes on property and more Government help.

Immigration Balanced Emigration in 5712

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Emigration and immigration figures for the year 5712 (1952-53) balanced each other, averaging a thousand coming into Israel each month and a thousand leaving, a Jewish Agency spokesman said yesterday during a survey of Agency activities during the year. Since the establishment of the State, 47,000 immigrants (7% of the total) have gone to settle elsewhere.

The Agency "New Year Resolution" is to promote renewal of immigration from Hungary and Rumania, in the hope that Israel-Soviet relations will have improved the prospects that Jews in those Soviet-bloc countries will be permitted to emigrate.

A settlement to be founded next week by pioneers from South America brings up the year's total to 43 new villages, including four established by Nahal groups, 23 by farmer-immigrants, 13 by the town-to-country movement, and one by Ha'Icar Ha'oved, an American farmers' organization.

Yemenite settlers from Kiryat Shmoneh ma'bara in Upper Galilee moved this week into a new village, Sha'ar Ephraim, whose lands they had already prepared for cultivation. The Agency auxiliary-farm fund enabled each family to start off with a cow and chickens, agricultural machinery and seed.

Youth Aliya Children

During the year, Youth Aliya received some 400 children a month to be educated at its 200 centres. Experimental stations for children needing special care, but who want to live at home, are to be opened shortly near *ma'barot* and certain immigrant housing estates, as at Beersheba.

Following a World Zionist Congress decision, the Agency has taken steps to intensify its cultural work here and abroad, with increased emphasis on the interchange of youth groups and leaders. The year saw several ventures into little-touched fields: Hebrew libraries were opened in 20 countries, and the Hebrew section of the Central Library of Westminster, London, installed under Agency auspices, has been very popular. In New York, the "Miniature Habimah" has made a hit with performances in Hebrew, and Hebrew Ulpanim attracted many students.

Mosad Bialik, the Agency publishing house, has announced a six-year programme for compiling and printing the first Hebrew Encyclopaedia of Education, whose editor-in-chief will be Professor Martin Buber. The first of its five volumes should go to press in two years.

Taxi Driver Sought In Murder Case

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— Police probing the activities of the Jaffa murder gang are searching for a taxi driver who drove Ahmed Sa'adeh, one of the gang's victims, to his rendezvous with death.

According to evidence accumulated by the police, a taxi on the *sherut* service to Bat Yam dropped three Jewish passengers near the Dejani Hospital on August 21 and proceeded to Bat Yam with Ahmed Sa'adeh and another Arab. Sa'adeh was believed to have been killed that day.

Police suspect that Sa'adeh's companion was a member of the gang and hope that the taxi driver may be able to throw some light on how the victim was lured to his last ride.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV: Eggs: 3, Aleph 13; temp., 7 of old cards and Vav 3 new. Chocolate for diabetics: 2 bars, Het Gimel 10, 11.

Administrative Inefficiency Comes Under Fire of Herzlia Committee

Jerusalem Post Staff

Blame for the August 6 tragedy at Herzlia Beach, in which four students of the Petah Tikva Agricultural Institute were drowned, cannot be ascribed to any person, group of persons or institution, the three-man Government Enquiry Committee said in a report published yesterday.

The accident, the committee stated, was a result of a combination of causes — fragmentation of responsibility, the existence of overlapping authorities, inadequate attention to instructions and general neglect and lack of interest required of persons in charge of a youth group.

The report was critical of the administrative structure at the Institute, where responsibility was ambiguously distributed among the Institute Administration, the School Director and the counsellors. This disorganized state of affairs, the Committee found, led to a slackening of supervision.

Countless circulars and booklets on safety rules, issued by the Ministry of Education, Youth Aliya and other institutions, were never properly distributed to the staff for the same reasons.

Private Capacity

Although one of the leaders of the trip to the beach was a Gadna counsellor, he went in a private capacity and not as a representative of Gadna.

At the same time, the Gadna was criticised by the report for the general impression that it was in charge of the trip. In a telephone conversation between one of the Institute's counsellors and an official of the Gadna, the latter showed interest in the proposed trip, and promised Gadna equipment.

The clearing of the Gadna, however, is based on one of their published orders, which specifically stated that the Herzlia site was not approved by the Gadna. This order, however, never found its way to the persons in charge of the outing because of the general state of disorganization at the Institue.

The Institute, believing that Gadna was taking part in the project, was not demanding sufficient preparations. However, the report says, these were not sufficient grounds for laxity in the arrangements.

The report also concluded that the children been bathing in usual swimming area, it is able that the life guard on duty would have supervised the group, and given them instructions on how to avoid the whirlpool, thus minimizing the danger.

Council Not At Fault

The Committee did not find fault with the Herzlia Local Council which had warned, through announcements in newspapers and on boardings in eight neighbouring communities (including Petah Tikva, where the Institute is located) that the only safe bathing area was that near the Sharon Hotel.

In the vicinity of the drownings, "No Swimming" signs were posted, but apparently had been removed by the public. On the day of the tragedy, no signs remained.

Likewise, the Local Council had constructed a barbed wire fence to keep automobiles from entering the unsafe area, but it, too, had been torn away.

The Committee recommended that legal arrangements be made to insure the setting up of water safety stations manned by qualified life guards, and that bathing outside approved limits be forbidden.

Supervisory Body Needed

A supervisory body should be appointed to carry out these measures, and to ensure the spread of knowledge of the laws among the population, especially educators and youth leaders.

Life guards should be certified and appointed by an official body, the Committee urged.

In June the Herzlia Local Council sent the Ministry of Interior the draft of a by-law aimed at increasing water safety precautions at the beach. To date no reply has been received.

The fact is, the report continues, that to this day no way has been found to insure safe and pleasant bathing conditions at beaches and swimming pools throughout the country. However, the Ministry of Interior has prepared a model by-law which, it is believed, would meet the requirements of local authorities.

The general public itself came in for criticism in the report. "A spirit of exaggerated self-confidence prevails among the public, often leading to total disregard of orders and warnings from authorities in matters of security in general and bathing in particular."

Contempt for Orders

An organized compaign and even legal steps should be undertaken in order to change the public's feelings towards safety and their contempt for obeying safety orders, another recommendation says.

A centralized body should be appointed which should be responsible for all hiking, camping, and bathing activities of youth groups in camps, schools, youth movements, and even by private persons. The duty of this body should be to keep before the public eye the various rules and regulations essential to safety.

Relations between Gadna and educational institutions should be clarified, the Committee felt.

The students lost their lives when they and 31 companions were caught in a whirlpool. They were Miriam Vanoni, 14 of Haifa; Hannah Cohen, 15; of Beersheba; Abraham Zaken, 14, of Tira; and Avraham Zeliha, 12, of Beit Lidd.

The Enquiry Committee was composed of Mr. S. B. Yeahaya, of the Ministry of Interior, Chairman; Dr. H. Ormian of the Ministry of Education and Culture and Sgan-Aluf I. Blum of the Ministry of Defence.

Says Former Fiance Shot Her Mother

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— Miss Blanche Shimon, 20, identified her former fiancé, Sadi Sudi, 30, as the man who shot her and her mother in their Ramat Itzhak home in May. The man faced the Examining Magistrate, Dr. H. Erlich, on charges of attempted murder.

Miss Shimon said the attack took place several months after she had broken their engagement. Sudi forced his way into their home as the two women, who lived by themselves, were preparing to go to bed. He carried a revolver.

The mother hid behind a door, while the daughter tried to lock herself in a small room, but the position of a bed prevented her from closing the door. The witness said she heard shots. She was grased in the thigh and her mother was more seriously wounded in the abdomen.

Neighbours later overpowered the prisoner, the witness declared.

Ma'bara Residents Swindled of Property

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— Two residents of the Kastal *ma'bara* were swindled of their belongings yesterday by a man posing as a "secretary recruiting manpower for collective settlements."

David Metiko and David Ben Sitreet complained to police today that the man had come to the *ma'bara*, near Jerusalem, and offered to settle them in Kibbutz Gedalia Bet. He told them to pack their things and accompany him.

At the Tel Aviv central bus station, he advised them to check their suitcases. He then accompanied them to Rehov Hacarmel, where he disappeared.

When they returned to the bus station, they found that he had cleared their suitcases, which they claimed contained clothing and other possessions worth IL.165.

A "GENTLEMAN THIEF" broke into Mr. Yosef Neged's flat at 10 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, early yesterday morning, removed IL.400 hidden under a pillow, counted off IL.100 and returned the rest.

J'lem Kiosk Demolished By City After Warnings Ignored

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A large crowd gathered on Rehov Ben Yehuda in Jerusalem on Wednesday at 10 p.m., watching a kiosk being demolished by municipal employees. Using crowbars, the city employees went about their work despite the angry murmuring of by-standers. Two policemen stood by dispersing spectators.

Yesterday, *The Jerusalem Post* learned from the Municipality that the kiosk's owner had been issued a peddler's licence only. His kiosk earned the displeasure of nearby property owners who felt it was a blight on the surroundings.

Municipal licencing authorities also opposed his operating a kiosk on the basis of a peddler's licence. They offered him an alternate location near Jaffa Road and the Kupat Am Bank. On his alleged refusal to move, the licence was not renewed as of April 1.

After many warnings, which went unheeded, the authorities demolished the kiosk and confiscated the lumber, and newspapers and magazines.

However, the peddler, though kiosk-less, is still hawking his wares on his old location.

BECAUSE of Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur, Mandelbaum Gate will be closed from September 9 at 6 p.m. to September 12 at 8 a.m. and from September 18 at 4 p.m. to September 20 at 8 a.m.

U.S. Legion Votes Tough Chinese Policy

ST LOUIS, Thursday (UP). — The American Legion's 35th National Convention today adopted a resolution urging all-out war in Korea with "every weapon" if peace negotiations fail.

The Convention was also critical of the U.N., calling it "ineffective as an instrument for peace." It said, however, as long as another general war can be avoided "there is hope" the U.N. can justify its existence.

The resolutions were voted shortly before the Legion heard Secretary of State John Foster Dulles warn Communist China that its homeland would be attacked if it commits a "second aggression" in Asia. The Legion's resolution said that if the talks are not successful the Government should drive the Communist "forces out of Korea and establish a unified democratic government in that unfortunate country."

U.N. Not to Rehire Dismissed Personnel

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjoeld announced here last night that the organization would not reinstate four American employees which a U.N. Tribunal yesterday ordered to be re-engaged after ruling that they had been illegally dismissed.

Mr. Hammarskjoeld said: "I have come to the conclusion on the basis of my authority under the statute of the Tribunal not to reinstate the persons concerned.

"The alternative to reinstatement is indemnity to be determined by the Tribunal. I am informing the Tribunal of my decision."

The aplicants were American citizens who had been dismissed by former Secretary-General Trygve Lie after hearings by the U.S. Internal Security Sub-Committee and the Federal Grand Jury.

In Washington the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee announced it would investigate the reasons why the Tribunal held the dismissal of 11 Americans from the U.N. to be "illegal."

Churchill Reshuffles Minor Ministries

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Sir Winston Churchill today reshuffled his Government, dropping two of the "Overlords" — Ministers responsible for coordinating the work of other Cabinet members.

The post of Coordinator of the Fuel and Transport Ministries held by Lord Leathers is abolished. Sir Arthur Salter gives up his work as Minister of Materials.

Brigadier H. R. Mackeson has resigned his office of Secretary of Overseas Trade, a junior Ministerial appointment which is abolished.

Lord Woolton takes over the work of Sir Arthur Salter retaining his post as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. Anthony Eden remains Foreign Secretary.

Sir Winston elevated three Departmental chiefs to Cabinet rank.

They are Sir Thomas Dugdale, Minister of Agriculture, Miss Florence Horsbrugh, Minister of Education, and Major Gwilym Lloyd George, Minister of Food.

The reshuffle is believed to be the forerunner of a switch of high-level offices in the near future.

Water at Elishama

KFAR SABA, Thursday.—Water has been found at Elishama, a new settlement between Magdiel and Jaljulia, at a depth of 400 metres, and at the first pumping today the well yielded 250 cubic metres per hour.

The villagers danced round the well as the water came to the surface. The settlers are mainly immigrants from Cyrenaica.

UNIVERSE NEXT DOOR SENDS RADIO WAVES

LIVERPOOL, Thursday (Reuter). — Radio waves received on earth 100 million years after leaving outer space raise the possibility that an invisible universe exists side by side with the one that can be seen, one of the world's greatest scientists said here yesterday.

Sir Edward Appleton, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, told the Association's Annual Conference yesterday of "dark stars" whose existence has only become known through astronomy.

These dark stars have been discovered in the last few years. They give no light and are therefore invisible but do give off radio waves which can be received by a radio telescope which is an adaptation of radar.

Mr. Appleton said two important sources of radio waves from space had been discovered — one in the constellation of Cygnus and a more powerful one in the constellation of Cassiopeia. In each case there was no corresponding visible object on the star map, he said.

"Could it be that a radio star is always a dark star and therefore a new type of object in the universe?" Sir Edward asked.

"If so could it be that there is a duplicate universe only to be seen with a radio telescope as distinct from a visual. telescope?"

He suggested it might be possible to detect sources at greater distance by radio than by optical means and said much progress was expected from two large British made radio telescopes.

SANHEDRIN

(Continued from Page 1)

have been the landmark of the town. One could imagine that these gates, through which the Sanhedrin, the secular and spiritual head of Jewry, entered, gave to the town its name "The House of the Gates."

The southern slope of the city hill is cut by natural clefts, sombre canyons, where Professor Mazar found the unique Necropolis of Beit Shearim, which is far larger than the size of the town would lead one to assume. This, after the Mount of Olives was barred to Jewry, was the favourite burial place for the privileged Jews of the Orient. Inscriptions tell of Jews from Palmyra and the Yemen, from the banks of the Euphrates and the Nile. Caravans from the farthest borders of the Romans and Parthians brought the lead coffins of the pious, who wanted to be buried with the great ones of the nation.

Small stepping holes, hewn into the stone lead up to the dark entrances of the catacombs, irregularly distributed over the sombre cliffs. In square openings the ancient stone doors still hang on hinges, that turn in the living rock.

The names of the dead are often just scratched in with Greek or Hebrew letters. A light marble tablet is sometimes set into the brown rock. One has by no means the impression that one is standing amidst tombs. This Necropolis of Beit Shearim is something like a town, where the dead dwell in eternity. It may well be that Beit Shearim from those hundred stone doors, that closed behind the Great of Jewry, was called "The House of the Doors."

Scientists in Gov't Warn of Strike

Academicians in the Civil Service, serving in those professions which have not yet been accorded the academic salary grading, will hold a warning strike on September 14, if their demand for grading is not accepted by then, members of their committee told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The warning strike was decided upon at a meeting of the academicians involved, including economists, geologists, psychologists, physicists, statisticians, etc., numbering about 120 in the Civil Service. About 1,000 doctors, lawyers, and engineers have already been accorded academic grading.

Astronomers Open Observatory

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Reporters queued up for a peep at a galaxy one and a half million light-years away from the earth, when the Jerusalem Amateur Astronomy Society opened the first scientific observatory in Israel on Wednesday night.

The 4½-inch Zeiss telescope mounted in the modest open-roofed observatory is housed in the 'Hebrew University compound in Talbieh.

The amateur astronomers plan to give lectures and hold stargazing sessions open to the public. A planetarium — showing the movement of astral bodies on an artificial sky—has been bequeathed to the society, and will enable it to teach pathfinding by the stars.

Jerusalem has a clearer view of the heavens then elsewhere in Israel, according to the instructor who gave the visitors a glimpse of a milliard mysteries hidden in one speck of the night sky.

CLAIM REMAINS OF THIRD WALL FOUND

Remains of what are believed to be Jerusalem's third city wall were discovered by Old City labourers outside Herod's Gate on Wednesday afternoon, according to "Falastin." The men were digging canals.

The ditches are to be widened to enable further study.

'QUAKE IN CANADA

TERRACE, British Columbia, Thursday (Reuter). — An earth tremor split open a section of land along a railway construction project in this small West Canadian town yesterday. One man was injured.

The last earth shock recorded in British Columbia was in Victoria in February, 1952.

In Greece, today, new tremors shook the crumbling ruins in Argostolion and Zakynthos.

In Japan, a sharp earthquake rocked Tokyo, swaying tall buildings in the downtown area for 30 seconds.

Cables in Brief

NILE. — The Nile overflowed its banks and inundated 8,000 dunams of farm land yesterday after rising 20 cms. in 24 hours.

EINSTEIN. — "Izvestia" reported yesterday the death on August 30 of Academician Theodore Rothstein, 83, lecturer at the Moscow School for Slavonic Studies. He was the father of Andrew Rothstein, former London Manager of Tass.

IMPRESSARIO. — South African born musical impressario Harold Holt, a leading figure in the world of music for over 30 years, died in London yesterday. Artists he presented include Tetrazzini, Melba, Heifetz, Menuhim and Chaliapin.

BAN. — Yusuf Cachalia, Secretary of the South African Indian Congress, yesterday received notice in Johannesburg under the Suppression of Communism Act prohibiting him from attending any public gathering for two years.

MAU MAU. — A gang of 20 Mau Mau terrorists attacked Loyalist Chief Ugogo and several of his followers in the Sagana district yesterday. Three terrorists were killed.

BANKRUPTCY.— Seven of Beirut's leading importers were arrested on Wednesday night for making false bankruptcy declarations.

JEEP. — The world-famous Willys Jeep is to be manufactured in Japan under an agreement signed yesterday between the Willys-Overland Export Corporation and the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

HEALTH. — The Western Pacific Committee of the World Health Organization opened its fourth conference in Tokyo yesterday. It will discuss questions ranging from the health of refugees in Korea to a campaign against smallpox.

URUGUAY. — Uruguay had a favourable foreign trade balance of more than 25m. during the first five months of this year.

Mayhew, M.P., Here

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Mr. Christopher Mayhew, M.P., Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs under Ernest Bevin between 1946 and 1950, arrived here today for a week's visit in connection with a B.B.C. project to produce a television series on the "Living Religions."

He arrived here from Rome and will continue to Pakistan.

KERETH
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EDEN Open Air
The mighty creation
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It's the real Korean story!

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Jan Sterling
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Arturo de Cordova —
Lucille Bremer

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This is the only intimation.

ELIJAH W. SCHUTY
(formerly Kiev, Russia)
passed away in London on August 8, 1953 after a severe and protracted illness.
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SCHUTY
TIETZ, London.

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on the sudden death of his father
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Friday, September 4, 1953
Elul 24, 5713. — 211 Milja 33, 1373

THE budget originally presented by the Minister of Education ot the Knesset was cut by that body from IL.24m. to IL.21.8m., leaving a very large gap to be bridged by means of economies. The Minister of Education has placed his proposals for effecting the economies before the Education Committee of the Knesset. They included a graded reduction in the number of school hours leading to a saving of over 600 teaching posts. These cuts will fall heaviest on the children in the lower grades. The first three grades will lose three hours' instruction a week, the fourth and fifth two hours and the upper classes one hour. Cuts in the evening classes, which are more drastic, will be viewed with grave concern. These evening classes for working youth are an essential agency in the Government's splendid campaign against illiteracy and it is to be hoped that the contention of the Minister of Education that the reductions in the hours of instruction in this branch are based upon pedagogical rather than financial reasons is well founded. It is true, of course, that in the past five years a considerable amount of experience has been gained in conducting these classes and that some streamlining can now very well take place as a result of the lessons learned.

CUTS IN EDUCATION

As far as the elementary schools are concerned a heavy burden will now fall upon the teachers who will be asked to concentrate the same amount of instruction in less time and in some instances with larger classes. It was only to be expected that the economy proposals of the Minister should have met with a bad reception at the hands of teachers and that at first blush they should look askance upon the suggestion of the Minister that they give two hours extra tuition a week on a voluntary basis. Teachers will do well to ponder whether they act in their own best interests or, what is more important, in the best interests of the children, in dismissing this suggestion out of hand.

At present teachers give 30 lessons per week compared with 47 hours required of other Government employees. In addition they enjoy a very long vacation in the summer and substantial holidays in midwinter and in the spring as well. On the other hand it is true that — unlike most Government servants — the teacher is fully extended physically and mentally during every one of the hours that he puts in, and that he undergoes a severe psychological strain in these days of huge unwieldy classes. He has a great deal of preparation to do and gives several hours per day over and above his official hours in correcting home work. But even when one weighs up all these considerations one is forced to the conclusion that the present situation calls for a more compromising attitude on the part of the teachers.

It will be recalled that in the days of the Mandate when the Jewish school was starved financially; lacked buildings, text books and most of the normal everyday apparatus that schools throughout the world had readily available, the Hebrew teachers made up for all these deficiencies by their devotion and zeal, their readiness to make sacrifices and their skill in elaborating and pioneering new methods. The result was that the pedagogical standards attained by the Jewish school in the Yishuv did not fall below those of other countries.

No one would suggest that the Hebrew teacher should now be forced back to these bad old times or should sacrifice any of the economic or professional gains that he has won. But it is definitely suggested that, on their part, the Hebrew teachers are called upon to make a new effort to ensure the possibility of improving educational standards even under the conditions of increasing financial stringency such as seem likely to be the lot of Israel in the next few years. Thus, to take one example, what is to prevent teachers reducing the amount of home work given to the children in compensation for the extra hours of instruction proposed by the Ministry. In far too many cases homework in every subject every night has become a fetish rather than a necessity. The teacher could, in many cases, ease the physical strain of constant instruction by an extension of project methods.

There is no reason why the old qualities of self-sacrifice, improvisation, and professional alertness cannot be combined even today with the preservation of the advance in status and recognition which the teachers have attained in recent years. It is largely up to them to make the effort.

The Working Week — *By S. Eliabu*

Renewed Border Tension

AFTER about six weeks of relative quiet the Jordanians have started making trouble once more. On Sunday the Israel public was shocked by the news that three boys and two girls on a walking tour in the Negev, who strolled across the border, were murdered at close range by Arab Legionnaires.

The Jordanians, who forgot the strong condemnation by the MAC about three weeks back, when they complained of an Israel attack and as proof brought stones stained with blood, which, in laboratory tests, proved to be animal blood, this time tried a lie again. They broadcast a report that an armed Israel unit had invaded Jordan territory in the Negev. Israel authorities were still wondering what the Jordanians were up to this time, when the report that five young hikers were missing came in.

Suspicions were confirmed, when the Jordanians notified the U.N. that they were in possession of the bodies of three boys and two girls shot in their territory. This time the Jordanians did not talk about an "attack by an Israel unit"; instead they claimed that the group was spotted in Jordan by a patrol, which asked them to halt. The five, so the story ran, refused to stop, and the patrol opened fire at a distance of some 500 metres.

Close Range

It is, of course, doubtful whether it is really necessary to kill five young people even if they refuse to halt, particularly when a fully armed patrol (probably motorized) has already apprehended them. Indeed, when the bodies were handed over to Israel in Eilat, and closely examined by a doctor, it became clear that the story was a lie: the nature of the wounds, their position etc., showed clearly that most if not all the shots were fired at very close range.

There is another factor which the Jordanians appear somewhat reluctant to discuss : the U.N. Observer who went to the Jordan territory to take charge of the bodies found pistol holsters tied round the boys — but no pistols. It seems a little unlikely that a group hiking in the empty wastes of the Negev should have set out completely unarmed, yet carrying empty holsters. Nevertheless the Jordanians insist that no arms were found on the victims.

Naturally it would be far more convenient for the Jordanians to claim that the youngsters were armed, drew their pistols and were killed in the resulting exchange of fire. But the arms are missing. Either there were really no arms (which is unlikely), or the pistols were stolen by the Legionnaires (which is probable), or the Legion was interested in the arms not being recovered, because it would have been obvious that the boys and girls were murdered in cold blood without a chance to defend themselves.

Barbarism

Israelis remembering that a Hadera farmer, who killed an infiltrator he found poaching on his farm, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, wondered about the Legion's stand vis-a-vis the murderers of five foolish young people who strolled across the border in broad daylight. Is Jordan interested in renewing the "small war" along the borders for internal political reasons, or was this no more than a simple act of barbarism?

There were indications that the Jordanians were looking for trouble, an assumption that was bolstered by their checking on the fortnightly convoys which pass through Jordan territory on the way to the Israel demilitarized zone on Mount Scopus. When the convoy reaches the Jordan check-post, Arab Legionnaires enter the trucks and escort them to the demilitarized area. The size of the unarmed escort is fixed by special agreement; they watch U.N. Observers checking lists of goods transported to the area.

In the past few weeks, Jordan sent more soldiers than stipulated by the agreement to the area, some of them carrying arms. They began to poke about boxes and sacks: 150 tins of tomato juice? Count them; 100 pounds of potatoes in that sack? Weigh it, please! How much? 102 pounds? You'll have to take back two pounds!"

Last Wednesday, the convoy was accompanied by Major Nutov, Israel's Senior Delegate to the MAC. Judging from the comments of those present at the checking, it may be hoped that for a while at least the Jordanians will see that the terms of the agreement are scrupulously observed on their side as well as on this.

Economic Front

On the economic front, this week, the major event was the publication of Israel's foreign accounts by the Ministry of Finance. The debts total $397.3m., of which $309.5m. are owed directly by the Government, while the balance is made up of private and semi-public monies, guaranteed by the Government. It is not, however, the sum total of the debts which is disquieting, but the fact that about $72.4m. are short term debts, which must be renewed in periods under one year. This keeps the Ministry of Finance in a permanent state of nervous tension to ensure that the money is ready when payments fall due, and makes it difficult for the Ministry to concentrate on a policy of basic debt retrenchment.

The Prime Minister inspecting the crews of the ships which returned from their rescue work in Greece last week. With Mr. Ben Gurion are Sgan-Aluf S. Harel, Commander of the Rescue Flotilla, Aluf M. Limon, Navy Commander, Mr. P. Lavon, Acting Minister of Defence, and Rav-Aluf M. Makleff, Chief of Staff. Photo by Mueinstock

The Ministry of Finance claims that the average interest paid on short term loans is about six per cent, meaning that we pay out about $4.5m. a year to maintain our loans. In fact, the sum is larger than that, and the rate of interest is not the only point involved, for very often it is not a banking loan, which is used to repay debts, but a business credit.

While long and medium term loans are invested in order to expand Israel's economy, short term loans serve no productive purpose, i.e. they add little to the present or future wealth of the country. On long term loans, therefore, it is worthwhile paying interest, which is smaller than on short term loans while interest on short term loans yields little return.

Consolidation Loan

For this reason Israel is eager to repay short term debts out of money from one large long term loan. Though the Ministry of Finance still hopes that we will get such a consolidation loan, Foreign Currency Budgets and payment forecasts are drafted on the assumption that the present system will prevail. The only way out of this impasse is to save dollars by cutting down on current expenditure; if we must pay $15m. to the Big City Bank, we should borrow only $13m. from the Grand National Bank and save the other $2m. by spending less.

If such saving is not to be made at the expense of development, it will have to be made at the expense of consumer goods. It will require a great deal of courage — as well as a controlled economy — to take this course.

NATURE NOTES

Giant Lizard

YESTERDAY I saw my second waran since I have been in this country. The beast, also called desert monitor, and most exaggeratedly, the land crocodile (by the 'father of the lie', Herodotus) is nothing but a huge lizard, grey with yellow spots, growing up to a length of four feet. Mine, at a guess, were both under three feet, but they looked imposing enough. One was running at a good pace between two sand dunes and vanished quickly. But the one I met today was lying along the trunk of a huge, almost horizontal sycamore, at the edge of what used to be dunes, but is now planted with citrus. He lay snuggled close to the bark, his pointed snout pressed into a crotch, and watched me steadily without moving — a compliment I returned. When at long last I attempted a step nearer he whisked down on the opposite side of the tree and disappeared. — The waran is much more frequent in the south. It lives on insects, mice and lizards, and though essentially harmless, it can deliver strong blows with its tail. Governor Jarvis of Sinai tells an amusing story of his wife being frightened to the point of hysterics by one large specimen which had slept in her bathing tent and on her shrieking aloud, made off swiftly straight into the desert, her bathing towel in which its claws had caught, waving desolately behind. *P.A.*

BALLET NOTES

Lively Folk Dancing

Ohel Theatre presents The Inbal Oriental Dance Group in "Sea Zimra"; production and choreography by Sarah Levy-Tanai; decor by Antal Gurwitz.

THE trouble with folk dances is that for all their vigour and honesty of inspiration they are sharply limited in form and mood. The present craze for popular dances derives, one suspects, from the modern man's craving for release from the complex instruments of entertainment with which he has surrounded himself — release into something simple, refreshing and intellectually undemanding.

But once these dance forms are taken out of the meadow, market square or mansion where they belong and put on the city stage, they are in danger of being strained beyond their resources. Occasionally great artists like Antonio and Rosario will come along and succeed in squeezing every drop out of the essentially limited forms and moods of their Spanish dances to produce an evening full of variety, excitement and surprise. Failing that, there is need for choreographers of talent who can fashion something complex out of the raw material of the folk dance. Then with the addition, perhaps, of song and certainly of costume, something worthwhile can be produced. This is what Mrs. Sarah Levy-Tanai, founder, producer, choreographer, and principal librettist of the Inbal Oriental Dance Group has now done.

Their new programme "Sea Zimra" made for a very successful evening. There was only one really false touch: a parable on the tale of Yuval, Yaval and Tuval-Cain, full of rather clumsy teachings about the poet, the shepherd and farmer in society and the way they unite in time of danger. If the sketch had been perfectly acted and written in verse form it might perhaps have succeeded. As it was, it was fortunate that it came at the beginning of the evening. The audience soon forgot about it, relaxed and was in a mood to enjoy what followed.

The best of what followed was "The Queen of Sheba," based partly on a work of that name by Ya'acov Kahn, in which a sequence of dances and songs are neatly joined by bits of dialogue in which the Queen tests the wisdom of King Solomon: "What is heavier than a rock, o King?" and the answer, "A man's sorrow, my Queen." In organization the piece had much in common with classical ballet — "Princess Aurora's Wedding," for example. But the singing and the Yemenite dance forms gave it an original and delightful character of its own.

The 14 members of the troupe, all in their twenties, are a very talented lot and it would be unfair to single out any one member for special praise. But perhaps Bathsheva Dan (the Queen of Sheba), Meir and Moshe Levy (the Queen's warriors) caught one's eye a little more often than others. Altogether a very enjoyable performance. *DAVID VITAL*

Readers' Letters

ISRAEL vs. GERMANY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As an ex-soldier who voluntarily fought Germany in World War II, and as a Jew born in Germany who lost part of his family there due to Nazi atrocities, may I be allowed to speak up against the attitude adopted by our Government towards the Germany of today.

Whilst we cannot let by-gones be by-gones, the authorities concerned should revise their policy lest incidents like the one reported in *The Jerusalem Post* of August 14 be repeated to the detriment of the State, when eight Germans were not allowed to leave Lydda Airport, whilst persons of all other nationalities were given permission to go on a six-hour tour of this country. They did not however accept the facilities extended to them in protest against the discrimination towards their German fellow- passengers.

This incident happened on the eve of the first shipment of German reparations goods reaching these shores. A few days ago it was announced that Israel citrus fruit is going to be marketed in Germany next season, i.e. we are prepared to do business with Germany if it is in our favour. Yet if air passengers in transit carrying German passports have, due to a defect of their plane, to stay for a longer period than usual, the usual international courtesies are not being extended to them.

Our authorities have permitted Germans to visit Israel, even as their guests, and we now learn that Professor F. Boehm, who headed the German delegation to the reparations talks, is expected here shortly as the guest of the Israel Government. Goering once said: "I decide who is a Jew!" Are we going to adopt a similar attitude towards Germans? German culture is banned, viz. the music of Richard Wagner and others is prohibited, as well as public performances in German. German was not only the language of Hitler but of Goethe and Schiller: we should not retaliate now by the very same methods to which we were once subjected by Hitler - Germany — and which we hated.

By pursuing the present policy we may not only discourage those amongst the German people who really sympathize with Jews in general and the State of Israel in particular, but lose these friends who have been instrumental in seeing the Reparations Agreement through, the importance of which towards this country does not appear to be properly appreciated in Israel. It must also be realized what unfortunate reactions incidents like the above mentioned are likely to cause on the German public and it should not be surprising to see these being quoted and used in the present election campaign in Germany. The attitude of any future German Government towards the Reparations Agreement, which is one of the main keys to the future of the State of Israel, may subsequently undergo changes due to pressure from the German public.

Yours etc.,
G.H.G.

Jerusalem, August 14.

Russians Relax Iron Grip on Austria

By G. E. R. GEDYE

VIENNA. — THE state of mind of Austria, long exploited, snubbed, neglected and generally kicked around by the Soviets, could at the moment be best described by the title of one of Lenin's revolutionary pamphlets, "Dizzy with Success." It applies quite literally; the Austrians are at once bewildered, delighted, deeply distrustful—and slightly distrusted, by the West—over the avalanche of conciliatory gestures which have suddenly descended on them from the East. No interzonal controls, no censorship, no occupation costs to pay from the beginning of this month—sanction for glider clubs, freedom for Austrian rolling stock, seized by Russia eight years ago, to be used in all parts of Austria—no wonder that Austrians are asking what it all means. The country has been singled for exceptional Soviet favours; both the Austrians and the West are asking why.

The possibility that this is the first real step towards a State Treaty cannot be discarded. America has said that Russia's attitude in this question is an acid test of the sincerity of the new "Malenkov Line." Should the Soviets accept the challenge, it would enable them to turn to America and say, "How about meeting our objections to the re-arming of Germany?" There are curious things going on which might be taken as pointing in the same direction. There is the dismissal of many thousands of the 60,000-odd Austrians formerly employed by the USIA, the Russian trust administering the Austrian concerns seized as "German" property. There are mass dismissals of Austrians — including prominent Communists — employed in the Russian-exploited oil fields. Wells are being closed down. True, there are other possible explanations than preparation for a Treaty. Russian mismanagement and wasteful methods have brought many such undertakings to a point where they no longer pay. But there are Austrians who believe that the Russians are beginning to liquidate their holdings. This is not the majority view. That is, that the Soviet's conocupia is being emptied over them to influence, not the Austrians, but the West Germans, at their elections on September 6.

"Sales Talk"

"Look" runs the Communist sales talk in Germany "How happy the Soviets can make a nation which has no military pacts and is not tied up by treaties with the West. Look what your lot might be if you found a Raab to replace Adenauer-la-Guerre." Strangely enough, many non-Communist, anti-Adenauer Germans are falling for this line of sales talk, and seem naive enough to think that because of Raab's exaggerated politeness toward the Soviets, the whole policy of the Kremlin has changed. These people forget the violent distrust of Raab, representative of the toughest elements in the Volkspartei, with a Heimwehr-fascist background, expressed by the Soviets and the local Communists until quite lately, and the obvious Russian preference for Raab's predecessor, Figl.

The West is beginning to get worried by this ever-lengthening series of concessions, refused by the Soviets for eight years, some of which at least the Russians could not conceivably take back. The Socialists have attacked Raab for subservience and fulsomeness towards the Russians. Raab retorted that he was brought up in a decent home where it was customary to say "please" and "thank you." The Socialists countered by mockingly complimenting him on his family traditions.

Hopping Mad

The sudden cessation of attacks on Raab in the Communist and Soviet press makes some people wonder what concessions he has agreed to make in return. There was the unfortunate episode of Foreign Minister Dr. Gruber's sudden dash to see Mr. Nehru in Zurich to secure his support in getting a State Treaty from Russia. Later Mr. Nehru denied that he had promised this. But still later it became known that the Indian Ambassador to Russia had asked Molotov at Gruber's request how Russia would react to an Austrian declaration of neutrality. Naturally the very suggestion made America "hopping mad" and now Austria is extremely anxious not to be suspected of "neutralism." The Government, one is assured, had no knowledge of Gruber's extra turn.

Although economically Austria has need of Eastern European markets and sources of supply, her political traditions and interests tie her irrevocably to the West. It is unthinkable that Raab and the shrewd business and industrial interests behind him would, for the sake of economic gains, tie the country to its Communist neighbours and make it share their fate as a Russian satellite. It is not, however, impossible that their shrewdness suggests to them that any fear of this kind in the West could only improve Austria's prospects of continued American aid.

REDUCTIONS

With the assistance of the Government certain reductions will be granted visitors to the
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Details will follow in further announcements.

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Notice No. 6
To all Seamen who are temporarily staying on shore and who have not yet voted on their ships, the polling station will be open in the offices of the Seamen's Union, 10 Rehov Hanamal, Haifa, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon on Mondays, September 7 and 14.
ELECTION COMMITTEE

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New courses for BEGINNERS and ADVANCED will commence at the "KADIMAH" SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
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EXPLORING THE NEGEV

By Professor Nelson Glueck

Wadi Saiyal near its outlet to the Dead Sea Photo Rothenberg

The archaeological survey of the Negev being conducted under the auspices of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, New York City, is concerning itself especially with the area from Beersheba southwards to Eilat and eastwards to the Dead Sea and Wadi Araba. This is a very large segment of the total area of the land of Israel. It is an area of open spaces, wide horizons and extended views. There is an atmosphere of vitality and strength in this land of plains, hills and wadis, which has a very real connection with the memories of the strength of the patriarchs and their successors who wandered, fought and built dwelling places and cities in this pioneering country. This is an area which today as yesterday evokes the pioneering and creative spirit which has long characterised the dynamism of the people of Israel.

THE Negev as a whole may be divided into five main areas, as one moves eastwards from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea.

The rich plains from Ascalon and Gaza to Beersheba, thickly inhabited from at least the third millennium B.C.E. onward. Numerous Tells belonging to the so-called Chalcolithic and Bronze Ages, i.e. to the periods preceding and extending to the times of the partriarchs etc., testify to the richness of this area.

The next area, from Beersheba eastward as far as Tell Urad, is not as rich as the preceding one but nevertheless has in ages past supported comparatively large populations in different periods. The site of Tell Saba, Khirbet el Mishash, Khirbet Arere, Tell Milk and Tell Urad are mute monuments to the towns and villages which flourished there. The occupation of this and possibly other sites of this area was heaviest from about the ninth to the sixth century B.C.E. The excavation of any one of these Tells, for instance that of Tell Saba, would reveal various layers of occupation which succeeded one another during this flourishing period of approximately 300 years.

Harsh Area

The third region extends from beyond Tell Urad to the edge of the broken plains, marked spectacularly by the site of Ras ez Zuweira. This is a harsh area with steep slopes and comparatively little cultivable soil and few wells. It was necessary for the inhabitants of this area carefully to terrace the slopes, particularly between hills and cultivate the benches of land which were thus created.

Never, however, in this area, could one speak of an agricultural economy. The hill slopes provided grazing for sheep and goats, and water for human beings and their animals was obtained by the most skilful use of the hill slopes to gather the little rainwater in cunningly located cisterns. Canals can be seen which were cut diagonally across the slopes of hills to lead the water into these cisterns. The small and rather steep little wadis were also employed as water canals by building small dams or embankments which prevented the rainwater from razing away and forcing them into planned catchment basins.

It is fascinating to see these large cisterns, sometimes of the conventionally bell-shaped type, with small openings, whose sides are grooved with ropemarks, and at other times of large square open type cisterns or Bhirkes which were in fact small reservoirs. All of these were coated on the inside with layers of plaster, which, in quite a few instances, has remained so intact throughout the centuries that even now in the late summer, water can be found in the cisterns. This rather bleak area was not inhabited as early as the ones previously mentioned. The main periods to which these terraces and cisterns belong extended particularly from Roman through Byzantine times, i.e. through a period extending for about 600 years. This is the kind of area in which Beduin have always been able to live and in some instances fairly new cisterns can be seen, the origin of which may be traced back to Beduin ownership, if not always necessarily to Beduin construction. The Beduins have been known at times to employ builders from more settled groups for these cisterns.

By Foot or Donkey

The fourth area represented is marked by the precipitatious fall of the hills down towards the Dead Sea and Wadi Araba depression. This very steep plunging downwards of the slopes is an area best traversed on foot or by donkey and camel, the latter particularly as far as the Araba is concerned. It is quite an experience to walk along the sides or in the bottom of one of the wadis. These slopes are almost completely barren and have hardly ever been inhabited. They served merely at best or perhaps at worst as passage ways to the Dead Sea and Wadi Araba. This area is in fact an area of wilderness.

Professor Nelson Glueck Photo by Rothenberg

The fifth area extends through the heart of the broken hill country south of Beersheba as far as the steep slopes above Eilat and the Gulf of Akaba. It is criss-crossed by wadis that twist their way towards the depression of the Wadi Araba or towards the Mediterranean.

Along the sides and at the bottom of these wadis are to be found numerous low and sometimes rather high terraces which provided considerable land for fairly intensive cultivation from the hellenistic period onwards. There are also startling depressions inside this area which look for all the world like the great depressions one sees on the face of the moon. In these depressions and elsewhere throughout the Negev, one frequently finds flint instruments belonging to very ancient periods, some of which go back as far as 50,000 years.

It is in this part of the Negev south of Beersheba that unexpectedly large Nabataean and later sedentary agricultural cultivation is at present being discovered. Furthermore, and what is even more startling, there is considerable evidence of permanent settlements in the chalcolithic period.

* * *

THE area along the Dead Sea itself, particularly from Ein Gedi southwards, shows evidence of permanent settlements going back as far as the period of the kingdom of Judaea. There are some wonderful springs in the hillsides just above the Dead Sea, which explains why quite early settlements were located in this area.

It has been known for some time that at Tell Jurn in Ein Gedi there was an agricultural community of Judaeans who lived there during the so-called Iron Age II period, i.e. 900-600 H.C.E. We discovered remains of a fortress belonging to this period further up the slope above Tell Jurn on a bench of land overlooking the very sources of the waters of Ein Gedi.

Terraces and cisterns, springs and indication of cultivation, watch-towers and fortresses can be found along the sides of the wadi all the way down to Har Sdom (Jebel Usdom). One could mention the Wadi Areija, Wadi Saiyal, Umm Bereq and Wadi Zuweira. These fortresses and watch-towers belong mainly to the Roman period and later.

A striking feature of this area as well as of the entire Negev are the Roman roads which bind the points of settlements in the Negev together. Anyone familiar with the topography of Masada is aware of the Roman roads and tracks which lead from the highlands above down to the shores of the Dead Sea and continue on the opposite side of the Lisan up to Kherak.

One of the several Roman roads or tracks which lead from Beersheba to Masada can be traced in part to the Wadi Saiyal. It is interesting to follow this particular stretch of the complex Roman road system which binds together the highlands of the Negev with the shores of the Dead Sea and with the rift of the Wadi Araba. The Wadi Saiyal is north of Masada and south of Ein Gedi. It was of particular importance to the Romans who were encamped against Masada, for amongst other places they had to go to the Wadi Saiyal to secure water for the immense army of soldiers and labourers employed in the terrific efort to conquer this great fortress.

Not far from the outlet of Wadi Saiyal is the excellent spring of Ein Uneiba, situated high up near the top of the southern slope of Wadi Saiyal. The water of the spring is fairly considerable even in late summer time. The slopes of the hills above it and below it are terraced. A palm tree is growing nearby. Close to it are the ruins of a building which may have been a guard tower to protect the spring and the Roman road that passed by it. It is doubtful whether the present ruins were built in Roman times, but it is probable that the foundations go back to the Roman period. A flowing spring in this part of the world, where water makes the difference between life and death, is and always has been of very great importance. There is reason to believe that the spring was once larger and stronger than it is now.

The Roman road continues upward and westward but a part of it descends abruptly immediately below the spring down into the Wadi Saiyal. A modern road engineer would have reason to reflect admiringly upon the technique of his early predecessors in building the carefully banked serpentine path that twists its way down the hillside. This serpentine was further protected by terrasees to hold the earth of the steep slopes in place and prevent it from being washed down by occasional rains on to the serpentine path. These terraces protected also the roadway by absorbing much of the rainwater and preventing it from sweeping against the embankments of the road.

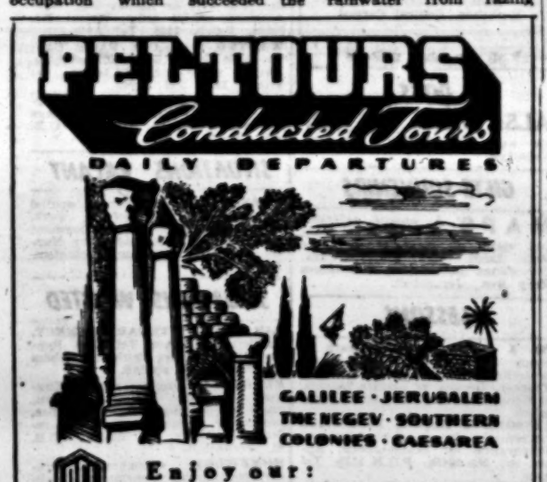
One of the main reasons of this serpentine path was probably to enable the utilization of another spring called Ein Khuseiba about half way up the northern slope of the Wadi Saiyal, at a point approximately opposite htat of Ein Uneiba.

Continuing upward and westward along the Roman track, on the south side of the Wadi Saiyal, one can still see much evidence of the skill and thoroughness with which the Romans or their like built roads during the so-called Roman period. It must be remembered, that many of these roads were built by Herodian engineers who, to judge from their magnificent accomplishments at Masada, were very well versed in the techniques of construction of roads, buildings and fortresses.

Following this road for several kilometres further westward, one can see evidence of the careful banking of the side of the road that faces the wadi. Once again one comes across a well built serpentine path leading off from this road into the Wadi Saiyal. In the midst of the wadi, hidden inside a large cave, there is another spring called Ein Numryia. For those who get to this spring by walking up the wadi bed itself, compelled to climb over very difficult stretches of huge blocks of stones on a hot summer day, it is a wonderful experience to come across this spring, the existence of which, to judge from the serpentine path that leads down to it, must also have been known to the Romans.

It is in the Tell Urab area that one comes across a site such as Magharat Saiyal, near the very beginning of the Wadi Saiyal. This is a completely ruined site, marked by several cisterns and small reservoirs. There are no springs in this area, as only by the most careful husbanding of the rainwater and the most skilful guiding of it into cisterns was any kind of permanent sedentary settlement possible at all. Indeed it is amazing that sites such as this one and others such as Khirbet and Rugm Umm Beig and Emreye, Rugm Khubab would exist at all. Their existence, which for the most part do not antedate the Roman period, and which can generally be assigned to the Roman and Byzantine times, can be explained only through the pressure of what amounts almost to the overpopulation in Roman and Byzantine times. The population was so large that some of it was compelled to seek sustenance in marginal areas which had previously for the most part not been occupied in historical periods.

The Roman readway which we have been following through the Wadi Saiyal and up to and through this broken hill country leads finally across the comparatively rich plains to Beersheba, where it is connected with an entire chain of other major Romae roads.



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DEPARTURES: SEPT. 6 — to SEPT. 12.
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Sept. 6	0100	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0230	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	0455	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Manila
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London, New York
	0815	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1020	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	1650	L.A.I.	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON. Sept. 7	0100	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	0130	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Scandinavia
TUES. Sept. 8	0030	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1050	K.L.M.	Istanbul, Frankfurt, Amsterdam
	1140	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London New York
	1815	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	2320	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Port Sudan
WED. Sept. 9	0030	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0240	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0455	P.A.L.	Karachi, Bangkok, Manila
	0600	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0845	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, Cologne, New York
THURS. Sept. 10	0400	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	0755	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Hamburg, London
	0820	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	1340	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
SAT. Sept. 12	2000	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. Sept. 9	2355	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT
s.s. ARTZAH sailing from Haifa on September 7, 1953 to Naples, Marseilles
s.s. PACHE sailing from Haifa on September 8, 1953 to Marseilles, Genoa.
s.s. GERMANY sailing from Haifa on September 8, 1953 to Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.

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Postmark Washington
AUGUST 30, 1953

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

IT is no reflection on President Eisenhower or on the Republican victors of last year's elections to say that it is extremely pleasant to have Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the defeated Democratic candidate for the Presidency, back in the United States again. He slipped quietly into New York after his six months' world tour, made some gentle and humorous remarks to the Press, and took himself off to his home in Chicago, in order, as he said, "to earn a living." This, one might add, is not strictly necessary. Although he was an able lawyer before he went into politics, he has a private income of about $50,000 a year.

Mr. Stevenson, although he was so decisively beaten in the Presidential elections, still has a considerable personal following. He received the third largest vote in the history of the American Presidency, and although the public opinion surveys show that President Eisenhower's personal popularity is as great as ever, the number of those who are still "madly for Adlai" is also high. It has been his campaign speeches, and not those of his successful opponent, which have been a bestseller for four and a half months on end, selling the high number—for a book of that kind—of 35,000 copies.

Yet Mr. Stevenson's future is unsettled. There is no certainty that the Democratic Party will nominate him as its candidate in 1956. Defeated candidates are often suspect in the eyes of professional politicians. Nor is it at all sure that he desires nomination. He is too adult and sophisticated a man to put the love of power and political office above the pleasures of a free and private life; he is one of the few politicians in American history who has been genuinely reluctant to accept his Party's nomination. Although the chairman of the Democratic Party, Mr. Stephen Mitchell, was Mr. Stevenson's appointee, and has been showing great energy and ability, it is still by no means established that he has full control of the Party machine, particularly in the big cities where the Democrats' strength traditionally lies, but where the machines are, with the exception of Philadelphia's, still run by the old type of Democratic boss. However, one of the most powerful of the city bosses, Jake Arvey, of Chicago, is a great admirer and protagonist of Mr. Stevenson.

But Mr. Stevenson has no ready-made platform from which to command attention. When a Party is out of office, its natural sounding-board is in Congress, where it can oppose and attack the Administration on specific issues. There are a number of Democratic Senators, including Senator Kefauver of Tennessee—who was defeated for the Democratic nomination last year—Senator Stuart Symington, of Missouri, and Senator Richard Russell, of Georgia, who have already shown by their actions that they are probable contenders for the Democratic nomination.

It has been suggested that if Mr. Stevenson really wishes to get the Democratic nomination in 1956 he would be well advised to run for the Senate next year; but this can only be done if Senator Paul Douglas, of Illinois (Mr. Stevenson's home State), who will be up for election next year, decides, as it has been rumoured that he will, to retire from politics and go back to his professorship of economics. Mr. Stevenson has made it clear that he would not enter into a fight for the Democratic nomination to the Senate seat with Senator Douglas, who is an old friend of his.

Mr. Stevenson's political future depends, therefore, on a number of factors. His first major speech will be in Chicago on September 14, and probably he will make two more later in the year. From these it will be clearer whether he still has the same following as he had in the elections. If he can help the Democrats to make decisive gains in next year's elections to Congress—gains they are likely to make anyway—then it will become increasingly harder for any of his rivals to deny him the Democratic nomination in 1956, whether he spends the intervening two years in the Senate or not.

ONE of the strongest complaints that one heard regularly in the immediate post-war years, about exports of British goods to the United States, was that Britain had no idea of how to wrap and package merchandise so as to make it attractive to the American customer. Biscuits and cakes, sweets and chocolates, toys and ties, all carried—said the critics—the same stereotyped, colourless wrappings or designs which their makers had employed for 20 years or more.

This lesson seems to have been well learnt, and British goods in the shops over here—and particularly foods — look much more attractive than they did. In fact, one of the leading package designers in the United States has recently admitted that in biscuits—the Americans call them crackers — British design and packaging is now far ahead of American.

ONE of the joys of the United States is that one can stop at any little eating place or drugstore and be certain of a reasonably good and inexpensive meal. The curse of them is the "juke box", a machine much beloved of the young, which contains records of all the popular tunes of the moment, and which can be played by inserting a nickel. The result is that one's meal or cup of coffee is accompanied by the moanings of Eddie Fisher or the sibilants of Rosemary Clooney at full volume. But every irritation has a counter-irritant, and a new record has just been produced called "Three Minutes' Silence." This simply has blank grooves. And by inserting a nickel and pressing the right button one can ensure silence for long enough to enable the hot dog or hamburger to get down the digestive tract without disturbance. *OPNS*

FLIGHT TO FREEDOM

A Red Army Private Runs Away

By MELVIN J. LASKY

THE street along the *Landwehr-Kanal* in the Tiergarten area of West-Berlin is just too melodramatic for words. As far as the eye can see there are ruins, jagged walls and columns of old diplomatic villas and mountains of rubble. In the distance, a mile or two to the east, there is the Brandenburger Tor, a red flag waving uncertainly again at the top. A thousand yards inside the British sector there is the Soviet War Memorial, Red Army sentries guarding T-34 tanks on pedestals. Around the corner, on the Bendlerstrasse, there is the frame of the old *Wehrmacht* headquarters where the heroes of the 20 July revolt against Hitler had been executed. In the green dirty waters of the Landwehr Canal itself was where the body of Rosa Luxembourg had been fished out, after her brutal murder in 1919....

Small wonder, then, that for years movie-directors from all the film capitals have beaten a path with their cameras and klieg lights to this natural studio of broken stones. I have watched Robert Rossellini and Billy Wilder grind away in these streets, and only recently Carol Reed. By moonlight the whole Canal backdrop takes on an eeriness that belongs to Mars rather than to Central Europe.

It was pretty close to midnight when we drove down to the Tiergarten to watch still another film company try its hand "on location" in these ruins. It was a mixed group, with an American producer, French director, and German stars, and the story was the touch-and-go flight of a Russian officer with a girl from the Soviet occupation zone across the "iron curtain" dividing East from West Berlin.

The news that there was "a Russian" standing around the corner near the sound-truck came almost as a malicious interruption. "What Russian?" shouted the producer. "We're not shooting any Russians in this scene!..." We rushed over to the corner of the Canal where it was still dark and shadowy. There he was. An intruder. A scene-stealer. A real Russian, not in the cast.

Melodramatic

It was all, as I say, melodramatic and a little embarrassing. A crowd began to accumulate and in a moment some one would have asked him for his autograph. A cameraman began to take snapshots, but we shooed him away and pushed Private Leonid Aschyekhin of the Soviet Army into my car parked on the Canal front. Francois Bondy, who happened to be along with me, hopped into the back and a West-Berlin policeman piled in with us to give us agitated directions towards the nearest police-station.

For some two hours, until the Allied representatives put in an appearance, we sat quite alone in a dingy *Polizeirevier*, sharing with this fascinating 19-year-old farmboy from Perm in the Urals his "first minutes of freedom." Who among us — at least since the beginning of the cold war — had been so close to the "New Soviet Man"? We had seen him in the news-reels of the Red Square parade, occasionally on the streets of the international sector in Vienna, now and then on the other side of a barrier in East-Berlin. A few weeks earlier, on June 17, I had watched a boy just like him, armed with machine-gun and hand grenades, motion us away meanly from the frontier. "What can we ever do with these Asiatics?" the man next to me had said grimly. "Look at those shaven heads and those slanty eyes... The Russkies, I tell you, belong to another world!"

Now one of those "Russkies" was sitting quietly at a table beside me, in our world. His head was shaven, his cheekbones set high and wide on his face. He suddenly withdrew a long dagger from within his jacket and handed it over to me. "At the start," he explained, "I thought of taking my rifle along. But that would have given a bad appearance. People would have thought that I was out to harm or shoot somebody. So I left it behind. I only took my knife along in case they caught up with me..." I fingered the sharp steel blade, and we all felt considerably more at ease. But he still remained nervous and uncertain, and nothing we could say for two hours could really establish in him a sense of confidence.

We reassured him as best we could. He was safe. Nobody would turn him back. He should believe us.

But he had heard stories... his friends had told him how dangerous it was... "But that's only police propaganda to discourage you!" No, he said, he knew how to distinguish between official propaganda and the stories his buddies told him. When were the Americans coming? I told him I had phoned the Americans. He wanted to be taken into custody only by the Americans, he didn't want to surrender to anybody else. Not to the French, not to the British. They were small and weak and would turn him back. America was big and rich. It would find a place for him, to be safe, to work, maybe to serve in the Army.

Neat and Clean

Before he told his story, he asked to be excused, and when he came back his hands and face were washed clean, his jacket neatly buttoned. He caught my stare at the loose threads on his shoulders, and with a smile he took out his epaulettes which he had ripped off in flight. He felt a bit shamefaced about the matter. "We only get 30 (East) Marks a month, and that's barely enough for us to keep our clothes in order..." Somebody offered him a cigarette. He declined it. "But it's an American cigarette," and the package of Chesterfields was waved at him. "And what if it is?" he said, quietly, politely. He thereupon took out a battered tin-box with the crudest tobacco and proceeded slowly to roll one of his own in torn-out strips of "Pravda" paper. He pinched off the edge, papyrosse-style, and lighted it himself. It was a gesture of unforgettable dignity.

Some time in the early evening of that dramatic Wednesday Pte. Leonid Aschyekhin deserted his post. He sneaked out of the guard-house behind the Soviet War Memorial in the British sector of West-Berlin. A few steps beyond the laminated tanks and the marble steps and he was free. Night had not yet fallen, and he knew the search would begin. He hid in the bushes, and slowly crawled forward. The whole Guard company at the Memorial was, in fact, alerted and did (as the German police later told me) make a dragnet effort to trap their runaway. He continued to make his way haltingly from bush to bush, and prayed that he was still moving in the right direction. He plucked a few berries to appease his nervous hunger; later when we offered him sandwiches he declined modestly and said he had "eaten along the way." It must have been hours before he felt sure enough to stand up and run through the ruins which stretch for miles away from the Tiergarten. Then he heard voices, and saw lights...

Why had he run away? We talked for an hour about this. He was a simple fellow — and there was no simple answer. He was no Kravchenko or Major Klimov, who could write eloquent books about "choosing freedom". In his brief, artless explanation there was a note of bitterness, a note of fear, and a bit of longing for some kind of better life. "The letters from my mother last year have been very sad. She was sick, and she told me that most of the folks at home were starving. She asked again and again for me to come home... I put in papers for a furlough. It was refused. Then the letters from my mother stopped. I tried several more times. Always refused. And they never even gave me an explanation why!..." A not unfamiliar soldier's tale.

Shooting Orders

What about June 17? "I was on duty guarding a Soviet headquarters. Everybody was very excited, and I was given strict instructions and shooting orders. I was to let no-one through. But later in the day I let some Russian officers through. Was I supposed to shoot them? We always get these impossible and contradictory orders. And then when they are not carried out they threaten us with firing squads and 25 years hard labour. And just this afternoon, when I didn't chase a group of tourists away from our memorial, they promised me I would get sentenced too. I was afraid, and I ran away...."

Did he have any idea of what was really going on that day of the East-German revolt? "Well, they told us that the Fascists were on the rise again. That the Americans were inciting them..." Did he believe that? "Oh, no! That's the official explanation. We never believe that... When we first came to Germany a year ago, they told us the Germans are our friends. Now they were our enemies. When we arrived we were told to forget about the last war and not to think of family revenge. Now we were supposed to hate again... That's how confusing and contradictory everything they do is... And how many of us have they sentenced for such small things!..." "What about the other fellows he knew in the army?" "A few of them, maybe 25 out of a hundred, believe. But most of the others feel the way I do. They know how bad things are, morale, pay, conditions, orders. And they would do what I did, if they had the chance. And, if they weren't afraid they would be turned back by the West to be shot. Still, we all heard of three of our men who really did get away, a colonel, a lieutenant, and a sergeant..." And now a private, I added. But he was still not sure that he had really gotten away.

MP's Arrive

It was two in the morning when the red-capped British M.P.'s arrived at our police station. We tried again to reassure Leonid that he would not be turned back, that the Americans would soon be along to meet him at the British Headquarters.

"If they're going to return me to be shot by them," he said, as we walked down the steps to the street, "then please tell them to take care of it right here by themselves..." The British boys went ahead, leading the way, happily unaware of any problem.

We put our arms around Leonid's shoulders, awkwardly. The British helped him into the back of the truck. We shouted our *dosvodonya's* as the motor started up.

"Tell him not to worry." I cried, "he'll be all right..."

"I believe you," he cried back, "I believe you."

STROLLING AROUND TEL AVIV

By YOHANAN GOLDMANN

BY municipal ordinance, no shops may be opened on the boulevard. Such vulgar things would detract from the dignity of the city's most aristocratic quarter. Its aristocracy starts right from its name, which is that of a great Jewish philanthropist, also known from innumerable anecdotes. It is connected with every phase of the city's development. Some of its houses date back right *ab urbe condita* (and look every day of it). A memorial has been erected on it to the city's founding fathers, surprisingly many of whom were called Cohen. The plaque which adorns this memorial could easily be mistaken for a propaganda poster for the Government's "From City to Village" campaign. The city's first Mayor and his successor both had their residences on this boulevard. For good luck, and in order not to break the charm, the new Mayor should also rent a flat there, provided he can afford the key money.

The city's busiest thoroughfare enforces on the boulevard an *apartheid* which would gladden Dr. Malan's heart. On one side there is the purely Ashkenazi parliament, a truly democratic Knesset, although with rather leftist tendencies. Unfortunately, since its big sister vacated the sea-shore cinema, the parliament has also lost most of its deputies and picturesque quality. The skeleton force which still convenes rather erratically, is unable to keep residents awake until 3 a.m. as in post-Independence days.

In the Dark

On the other side of the thoroughfare, clustered on the steps of the bank whose name is defined in Webster as "a cushioned footstool or bench," the Oriental Stock Exchange transacts its (more or less above board) business. As the official language of this institution is Arabic, and immigrants from Europe are strictly excluded, one part of Israel's population is kept completely in the dark as to the nature of the transactions carried out. To the author's knowledge, there is no liaison with the official black market, only a block away.

The boulevard further features two cafes, one in which land from Dan to Eilat may be purchased, the other into which Hungarian immigrants are trying to transplant some of the charm of the cafes on the Danube's banks. Unfortunately, gipsy music has been replaced with dollar quotations and laments about the harshness of Israel life.

And speaking of night-life, we must not forget the few, rather ancient, representatives of the oldest profession, who are plying their trade there.

The boulevard also has a rich artistic life. As well as a museum, and a theatre, which at present is losing its character of bohemian incompleteness by acquiring a finish of respectable plaster, it also boasts an artistic studio, unique of its kind.

All-Rounder

The manager of this studio is an all-round genius. He has successfully excelled in military medicine, dentistry, psychology, music (violin, conducting, composing). Also oral surgery, literature, drawing and painting. In addition, he has invented an apparatus for slicing onions without making the eyes water.

But his real love has always been art. Although suppressed for many years, his passion could not be extinguished. And as soon as naked lightbulbs in Tel Aviv flats began to be replaced with elaborate candelabras, he decided it was time to cover the walls of the flat with paintings — his own. This hunch worked, his pictures sold like hot cakes.

Very soon, people began pestering him to teach them art. Reluctantly at first, then with growing enthusiasm, he opened classes.

We visited his weekly life class. First of all, we had to pay our contribution (very reasonable), and then we were equipped with a drawing board, paper and a No. 2 Faber pencil. After these preliminaries, we were admitted to the inner sanctum. The model had not yet arrived, but the first person we saw was an old acquaintance of ours, a multiple house owner whom we had never suspected of having artistic inclinations. He came up to us and whispered in our ear that the new model was supposed to be a peach.

We looked around the room and distinguished a group of Palmach-type youngsters in sandals and existentialist attire, who earnestly discussed the merits of Ruijsdael and Picasso with the master. An old gentleman, obviously from Germany, was whiling away the time drawing the master's tomcat, lazily asleep in an armchair. Some young girls were thumbing through the art-books lining a whole wall.

Meanwhile, the model had arrived. Everyone began drawing furiously. Our drawing resembled a beer bottle. The house-owner was enthusiastic about the model's curves. The master went from pupil to pupil, pointing out mistakes, praising where praise was due. For us, he had only a contemptuous shrug.

After the lesson we left. The boulevard was at its romantic best. We were unable to find an empty bench.

From Mrs. Lot to Gammexane

By GERDA L. COHEN

MAN began worrying about salt when he turned farmer and could no longer rely on steaks to provide the minimum amount of salt — about five kg. a year — needed to keep healthy. At first, he used rock-salt and briny ponds; but these were hard to find except in arid regions, far from cultivated land. This provoked two expedients: salt-manufacture, and salt-transport.

Four thousand years ago, salt was gold. Aerial photos of the Dead Sea valley show wadis radiating towards long-vanished towns, centres of the salt-monopoly which drew its treasure from the great salt-mountain later called Jebel Usdum. The early miners discovered that salt leached from the mountain was full of impurities, but rain-water trickling off the slopes evaporated as clean crystals. They learnt to catch the salty water and add it to brine which gathered at the mountain-foot, in holes specially dug during the winter. When the sun grew hotter, they baled out the concentrated brine and poured it into evaporating ponds.

Similar Methods

About the same era, Chinese peasants were making salt like this, in the Yellow River valley. They too harvested the crystals each autumn, with rakes and spades, continuing with similar methods to the present century. Saltterns all over the world have a reddish tint, due to a microbe which colours the brine when it nears harvesting-time. The oldest description of the Yellow River brine-farms said that people called them fields of blood. Sdom, a contracted form of sadeh adom, also means "red field." Whether traders handed the salt-making technique from Palestine to China, or vice versa, one can only conjecture. At all events, the next jump in technique passed from Middle to Far East.

This step occurred when salt-making migrated to the seashore: swampy areas were dyked in, round the Mediterranean coast, and the fierce sunshine dried out salt-crystal. Archimedes invented the pump, which sucked brine into the evaporating ponds, and in China — around 1,500 B.C.E. — the same shift to shore took place, with a chain pump and wind-power replacing the old method.

Despite increased production, salt remained a precious commodity. The Roman legionary got his pay in salt, — "salaria," whence the word salary. Salt traders dubbed ancient highways: the via Salaria, to Rome, the Salzstrasse along the Rhine. Now that the road to Sdom is finished, the wheel has come a full circle. In 1952, Israel imported more than 4,000 tons of the 20,000 tons of salt needed annually, because the Atlit saltpans only produced 10,000 tons and Jebel Usdum was out of reach.

Atlit workmen still harvest with bucket and rake, like the Yellow River peasants, and their technique of salt-making has not changed much, although salt itself has left the kitchen for the chemist's laboratory to become the basic ingredient of a thousand industrial products.

Common salt — sodium chloride — plus water and a shot of electricity, turns into hydrogen, chlorine and caustic soda. Chlorine makes up 90% of weed-killers, D.D.T., plant-protection sprays and Gammexane. Combined with petroleum by-products, chlorine is transformed into poly vinyl chloride-"PVC," and a host of other plastics. Caustic soda, the other child of salt and electricity, appears as 16% of soap, and plays a part in the manufacture of dyes, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals.

The first consignment of Reparations goods included caustic soda, which could be made in this country, if factories existed to wed the three raw materials — salt, water, electricity.

Israel has three sources of sodium chloride: the Mediterranean, the massive hill of salt nicknamed "Mrs. Lot", and the Potash plant. Potash is made by pumping Dead Sea brine into shallow lagoons, and crystallising out the sodium chloride. The remaining liquor contains potassium chloride—"potash"—and other salts which crystallize out later. For every ton of potash, eight tons of salt are deposited.

Balancing Budget

The question of which source would prove most economic, balancing transport and production costs, is cardinal to a future electro-chemical industry, and is still a matter of conjecture. "Nir," a local firm constructing a chlorine-plant at Beersheba, will use salt from the Dead Sea to manufacture insecticides. A group of industrial chemists from U.S. and Switzerland have just signed a contract with the Israel Government, on a fifty-fifty investment basis, to erect a chlorine-plant in the Haifa Bay area. They will make caustic soda, and at a later stage possibly combine chlorides with petroleum derivatives to conjure up a whole catalogue of plastics.

The Potash Company is interested in chlorine for another reason: potassium bromide, one of the Dead Sea salts, releases its bromine when reacted with chlorine. A double dose of bromine combined with ethylene (a by-product of petrol refining) turns into dibromide ethylene, known to motorists as "anti-knock". This tie-up with the petro-chemical industry repeats itself with the chain of processes involved in the manufacture of fertilizers. In fact chlorine is valuable to most of the Haifa Bay chemists.

Quandary

Through the Reparations the Potash Company has the chance of obtaining German electro-chemical machinery designed by the acknowledged leaders in the field of electrolysis. But the Potash Company is in a quandary. Without over-all direction, or at least coordination, it would be rash to plunge into the establishment of a major industry. While they hesitate, chemicals are being ordered to obviate the need for laborious utilisation of our own mineral resources.

The Ministries of Development, Commerce, and Agriculture, would find particular advantage in the family of products born of this humble parent, common salt, but do not seem to have consulted each other on adoption. Potash belongs to Development, and chlorine to Commerce, and D.D.T. to Agriculture — with tangles of red tape between. The salt-magnates of yore managed their business on camels and papyrii, instead of trucks and typewriters, but they certainly got things done.

RADIOACTIVE CORTISONE

NEW YORK. — SCIENTISTS from universities, institutes and pharmaceutical firms, under the direction of the U.S. Public Health Service, have produced the first radioactive cortisone. (Cortisone is an effective drug against arthritis). Physicians will be able to use the fractional amount produced in about 2,000 experiments to trace the action of cortisone on arthritis, leukemia and other ailments. The Atomic Energy Commission supplied the radioactive carbon that was "hooked into" the molecules of the drug. (UBIB)

ISRAEL ART NOTES

'Bible Land' Show for Export Only

THE current edition of "Israel, Life and Letters," published by the American Funds for Israel Institutions, is entirely dedicated to the present "Bible Land Exhibition" in New York's Metropolitan Museum. This special edition is splendidly turned out and abundantly illustrated. The articles contributed by Izhak Ben-Zvi and David Ben Gurion respectively are called "The Power of Israel is Culture" and "The Book of Books." In the scientific part we find a second valuable paper by the President about the village of Ramat Naftali and its Talmudic associations. Everyone of note in the field of archaeology of the Middle East—Albright, Nelson Glueck, Walter Moses, S. Yeivin, Stekelis, the late E.L. Sukenik and many others have contributed to this archaeological omnibus.

Some of the articles are independent scientific essays, but most of them are introductions to a catalogue of the "Bible Land Exhibition" which, alas, has not been published. If the publishers of "Israel, Life and Letters" had produced a complete catalogue of the exhibition instead of this collection of valuable, but often repetitive essays, they would have rendered a valuable service to Israel Archaeology. As it is, this marvellous exhibition will be dispersed and no catalogue of its contents will remain for further reference.

It is a deep disappointment to Israel's archaeologically minded public that not even those items in the exhibition which belong to Israel institutions and private collectors are to be exhibited in this country, when they are returned from America. (Not to mention the other half of the exhibition, loaned by American and European Museums: I believe the museums of London, Cambridge and Brussels, which sent valuable objects across the Atlantic, would also have allowed them to be exhibited here). However, the organisers of the exhibition a priori opposed a showing in Israel, to quote Dr. Walter Moses, "because no museum in Israel has exhibition cabinets strong enough for so valuable objects."

This being so, we would have been grateful to be given an opportunity to study at least a complete, scientific catalogue of this unique array of treasures from our country. Yet, even this modest pleasure has been denied us as the special edition of "Israel, Life and Letters" is by no means a substitute for the non-existent catalogue. Most of the illustrations are straight decorative photographs without explanatory text and a few of the expressionist photo-montages are downright cryptic. Material from foreign museums, which would have been of special interest to us, is not illustrated at all. As far as I can ascertain, only Israel objects, most of them owned by prominent private collectors are shown and I was sorry to note that there was no reproduction of the wonderful medieval sculptures loaned by the "Terra Santa Museum" in Nazareth. To publish it would have been a gesture of courtesy.

This exhibition was, from the outset, treated as State secret. The special edition of "Israel, Life and Letters" does nothing to clear up the mystery. The occasion to codify scientifically so rich a collection of Biblical antiquities seems to have been lost. In conclusion, it remains only to express the hope that those of the exhibits which were removed from archaeological sites in Israel, such as Caesarea and Bet Alfa, will be returned to their proper homes and not relegated to a museum.

Van den Berg, A Great Painter

SHLOMO van den Berg, whose one-man show recently opened at Jerusalem's Artists Hourse, is a country-painter and a painter of the country. Since 1935 he has lived in Kfar Vitkin raising geese and, when a picture has taken form in his head, when it is fully planned, he takes the brush and paints it. The theme of all his landscapes is the village and even his still-lifes are unmistakably rustic.

Here is a great painter. All his pictures are balanced to perfection, clearly defined in harmonious composition, strong and beautiful in colour. Van den Berg's one-man show is a work of art in itself. I cannot remember another exhibition of an individual artist which was so even in quality. There is not a single weak picture among these two dozen oils and gouaches, not a single picture I should like to miss.

An energetic angular pattern is the characteristic of van den Berg's composition. But this angularity is always organic, never forcefully imposed. The strong stylization of his form invariably emphasizes nature, never suppresses it. Van den Berg's abstractions are perfectly logical. I have never come across the work of another painter, so clearly contemporary and yet not at all neurotic.

Van den Berg is an individualist. It would be difficult to picture out for special praise. The qualities of sound and virile composition, of built-up colour scheme are common to them all. Of the brush and ink drawings No. 23, and of the gouaches No. 34 is my choice. "Twilight" (No. 12) is an atmospheric masterpiece. Jerusalem's art lovers are obliged to Yona Mach for bringing van den Berg to town, particularly as to my knowledge he has never exhibited before. We hope that this painter, having allowed himself to be "discovered," will now contribute regularly to exhibitions. Van den Berg's large "Window" has my vote for Israel's "Biennale 1956" exhibit.

Th. F. M.

(Picture — Page 9)

POST Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1. In with it if you want an official report. 5. Lettuce type. 8. Turner's name. 9. Thanks the team for a cab. 10. It's bad to be put first. 11. You can call them. 13. Can be caught, but aren't easy to hold. 15. Source of metal in Korea. 16. Describes the successful bird. 17. Insects fond of fruit. 20. Bird in the music-room. 22. In truth. It's a groove. 23. Many a list is rather amusing. 24. More than a pet name. 26. Satisfy one's inner desires. 27. Somewhere near the Taj Mahal. 28. Not a very conscientious writer. 31. Take cloth out of the dish. 32. Has saved many a boxer. 33. Tidy enough without addition. 34. Lovely finish in Cambridgeshire? 35. A wrestler may use half of him.

DOWN. — 1. The kiddies know what she lost. 2. No great doctor. 3. Author of but a great player. 4. Of reliable origin. 4. A frog to be? 5. A cab to the French, a rope to us. 6. Pausing point. 7. Something taken out. 12. Be a peeping Tom? 14. King of Israel. 18. It's measured in P.D. 19. May carry out operations in the interior! 20. Put up. 21. Old soldier. 24. Mostly a slap up friend. 25. Tony's bird? 26. What Mr. Blackwood might have been nicknamed? 29. Always ready for a loaf? 30. There may be one for the job.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Spurt. 5. Glory. 10. Araby. 11. Ars. 12. Car-go. 13. Treason. 15. G-or-se. 18. Tor. 19. Repast. 21. Denoted. 23. Oars. 27. Stud. 24. Seasons. 26. Mallet. 29. Ode. 31. Alle. 32. Indents. 34. Stirs. 35. Rot. 36. Males. 37. Jewel. 38. Reins.

DOWN. — 1. Blare. 2. Creates. 4. Plan (Pla-n). 3. Ragged. 6. Troop. 7. Abyss. 8. Ore. 12. Cornet. 14. Son. 16. Rants. 17. Rhode. 20. Reasons. 22. Comma. 21. Drill. 23. Sneered. 24. Set-tee. 25. Odd. 27. Alder. 28. Loser. 30. Utter. 33. Iron. 33. (Lusk)Now.

PRINTER OF GOOD NEWS

AN hour-and-a-half after we had left Athens we reached the Isthmus of Corinth. The "Messapia" stopped — in sympathy with the rhythm of the yellow landscape which slept in a mid-noon glare of heat and sunshine. The only sign of life was the pilot, who emerged from a tug and climbed on board our ship. He was an elderly man who disappeared in the direction of the commando-bridge.

After the ceremony, we entered the canal. The width is no more than ten metres, and the distance from the railing to the high and rocky walls of the canal about two metres on each side. We made the 45 minute trip in silence, and there was even the spell of secrecy in the air. Many passengers, overwhelmed by the landscape and the temperature, slept in their deckchairs.

But after the first five minutes the sensational values faded and I felt that I had some work to do. I visited the man in whom I hoped—and even wanted—to find the features of a Maugham character. I went on C-deck and knocked on the door of his small working room. He let me in and I gave him my card. He studied the letters very carefully — and then he smiled. He seemed to be pleased. He said, "Jerusalem Post," and the types had obviously found his acknowledgement. Then he showed me his equipment. There was all what is necessary to print the daily menu-cards for the first, second, third class, and for the officers. He gave me his own card and I read: "Suman."

I didn't say anything about Maugham. Instead I asked him whether "Suman" is an Italian name. He said that his ancestors migrated from Poland to Italy some 100 years ago. He learned his trade in Treviso, not far from Venice. He had worked in the printing press of the local newspaper — but soon he began to hate the news he was ordered to print—news of politics, revolutions and wars, and he went to sea—as printer of menus. He has been cruising for more than 30 years on Italy's Mediterranean lines in order to supply the passengers with the good news of "Crème Balsac" or "Foies de volaille à la chasseur."

That's really good news, I said. And what else...

Occasionally it becomes rather difficult to print the menu, he continued. The Mediterranean likes to play tricks. On the other hand, when there is a storm, most of the passengers do not care to read the menu. Then he mentioned his family in Treviso—and that he gets three days shore-leave in Venice while the "Messapia" makes the trip from Venice to Trieste and back...

I left Signor Suman. We had now passed through the canal and were continuing without the pilot and tug. To the left Corinth dozed. Shortly afterwards we passed the coast-line of Patras.

A week later the "Messapia" returned to these shores. and I wonder how the printer printed his good news during an earthquake and whether the pilot has survived.

MANDO

ARTIFICIAL VARNISH

By THOMAS R. HENRY

WASHINGTON. — An apparently ideal varnish for paintings has been produced for the National Gallery of art by Mellon Institute chemists. To conserve great pictures it is necessary that they be sent to the laboratory periodically for repair of cracks, blisters, brittled canvas, and other reasons, so that picture varnish must be readily removable. Hitherto, artists had to choose from materials available in nature. Resins for varnishes were selected from the few that would dissolve readily in solvents which would not dissolve the picture itself.

Within recent years, however, a large number of synthetic resins appeared on the market. But none has been particularly well adapted for the artist's use. The Mellon Institute chemists set about making one to order and spent more than a year on the problem, until it was possible to specify precisely the kind of resin required. This was then synthesized and an entirely new solvent devised. The two together, the Mellon chemists predict, will make the very finest possible picture varnish. (N.A.N.A.)

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST V.D.

Venereal diseases are not considered a serious danger in this country, despite the steady increase in the number of cases due to immigration, Dr. P. Tcherniak, Director of the Venereal Diseases Department of the Ministry of Health, stated recently. He added that only continuous watchfulness on the part of the Department, early treatment of the first stages of the illness and the discovery and extermination of the sources of the diseases by epidemiological treatment can prevent it spreading in the country.

Of the 1,100 new cases reported in 1952, more than 1,000 were syphilis, which constitutes by far the most important of them. If treated shortly after the infection, such anti-biotics as penicillin or neo-salvarsan can heal the affected person swiftly and efficiently. In an effort to keep the disease within minimum bounds, any person may undergo a free examination at the dispensaries or laboratories of the Ministry of Health.

As, however, many people hesitate to apply for treatment, mostly through feelings of shame, the Ministry is attempting to cover as many people as possible, through examinations of soldiers, new immigrants, nurses, expectant mothers etc. Approximately 450 such examinations are carried out daily. It is pointed out that a person suffering from syphilis remains infectious from three to four years after the initial infection if he is not treated immediately.

Radio Review

Catering for the Young

LAST Friday the Children's Hour broadcast an adaptation of a story by Mark Twain called 'Ball of Death'. It was not particularly successful. Even as a fairytale, it was not impressive, while the general effect was scrappy. Some of the actors made gallant efforts to sound convinced but the little girl who played the heroine overpitched her voice, which only added to the general feeling of artificiality.

Children's Hour has attained such a high level and is responsible for so many fine features, that an occasional lapse is condonable. This particular play was more suitable for infants than youth. It illustrated a serious problem facing the able editors of this series. Fare has to be provided for children from five to 16, and these age-groups comprehend an entire spectrum of audiences. Different approaches are needed for the 5-8 group, the 8-12 group, and the 12-15 group. Yet the Children's Hour is directed to all these levels, without any indication as to the strata at which it is aiming. Often, it aims high, but on the other hand a feature like 'Ball of Death' may well have appeared too 'babyish' to older children.

It would prove useful for the Children's Hour to grade its programmes, so that younger children will know that the best features for them are on certain days, while the older children will also have their special days. This arrangement could avoid any resentment on lack of suitability.

Allied to this is the shortage of programmes for teen-agers, including working youth. They deserve a special feature for themselves, perhaps a little later in the evening. This age-group would need no encouragement to be vocal, and would willingly participate, frank attention to some of the problems besetting youth at a crucial age could attract them, win their confidence and have an important psychological effect.

Frank discussion and opinion could be carried beyond youth circles. There seems to be no outlet for the ordinary citizen over the air. The only exception is 'Milestones' and even in this feature the questions tend to become stereotyped in one particular direction. It would be healthy to let ordinary citizens express their views on every and any topic; to visit local debating societies and discussion groups, or — if these are not available — to create them for broadcasting purposes. The only time the man in the street comes to the microphone, it is to illustrate a point. He (or she) should be given an opportunity to air his views on the United Nations, the Kinsey Report, Israel newsreels, cooking or any other general topic. We would willingly sacrifice some of the many officials who have their say, in favour of the honest views of the plain man.

Guardian of Manners

One of the more unusual officials to appear this week was the Haifa Municipality official in charge of politeness. This is a charming conception and it was a pleasure to meet him in the second programme of the series 'How the Municipality Works.' This feature was devoted entirely to Haifa's politeness campaign, but care was taken to point out that politeness is not the monopoly nor the exclusive obligation of the citizen of Haifa. There was much to praise in this programme, and there would have been even more if all the opportunities for humour had been exploited.

It is far more effective to laugh at our foibles than to preach against them, and a touch of the 'Matateh' in this instance would probably have produced more results than all the inherent ethical moralisation. But until we find broadcasters who can put over the light touch, we must be satisfied with competent, if somewhat heavyhanded, features such as this one on politeness, which at least made some effort at novelty.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME: "Adventures of Baron Munchhausen" (today at 6.30); Verdi's "Nebuchadnezzar" (tomorrow at 4.45); Carissimi's oratorio "Jephthah" (Second Programme; tomorrow at 4.45); Solichol service (tomorrow at midnight); Mozart's "Bastien and Bastienne" from Ben Shemen (Sunday at 5.45); Round Table discussion on electoral law (Sunday at 9.30); Social Drama in the Twentieth Century Theatre by Dov Baer Malchin (series starting Monday at 7.45); Ephraim Kishon's "His Name went before him..." (Monday at 9.)

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Music: Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Talk by Dr. M. Avidov. 8.45 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 4.00 Close Down. 4.00 p.m. "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Piano Concerto in A major (Mozart); Symphony No. 8 (Shostakovich). 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Prelude to Act III of "The Cricket on the Hearth" (Goldmark), Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Clemens Krauss: Italian Serenade (Wolf Rager), The Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Walter Susskind: "Song of Destiny" (Brahms), New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra & Westminster Choir, Conductor: Bruno Walter; Symphony No. 8, Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Henry Swoboda. 10.30 Songs. 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Overture "Arimouri" (Leigh); "Henry V" (Walton); Aria from "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai); "Falstaff" (Elgar). 10.00 Musical Bulletin. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.30 (Concert) Wall: Georg Singer conducts Works by Jan: Composer: in Concerts abroad. 12. Requests (R). "Don Quixote." 1.4 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety. 4.30 Opera: "Tosca" (Verdi). Acts 1 & 2. 5.45 Guests in the Studio. 6.15 Light Music (R). 6.45 Questions & Answers. 7.00 Bible Reading. 7.30 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 8.50 Football Match: "Galatz Serayo" vs. "Hapoel-Maccabi Rehovot". 9.30 "Maccabi" and "Hakoah Haifa". 10.30 Brahms Programme: Piano Quintet in G minor; Violin Sonata in A major; 11.03 Mahler Programme: Symphony No. 10, Finale. No. 4. 12.00 Bulletin. 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

on 49.6 M.

Reading News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 6.00 p.m. Programme for Tomorrow. 6.05 Works of Beethoven: 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of our Time. 4.45 Programme Music. 5.30 Legends. 5.50 Chess. 6.40 Folk Dances (R). 7.55 Talk. 8.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): 11.15-12 Midnight: Readings: News; Jewish Stories: Mirror of Israel.

Tomorrow: 11.15 p.m.-1.30 a.m.: Programme: Highlights: Alei D'vai" sung by Josepha Schoeken. The Week in the Knesset; Sellebot.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.4, 216, 223 & 220 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.45 Works by Rimsky Korsakov & Ravel. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions and Answers. 9.30 News. 9.45 Saturday Night Programme. 9.50 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 19.91 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, News Talk, British Album.

Tomorrow: 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, Parliamentary Review; Programme Parade, International Commentary.

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COOK - Housekeeper seeks position. Please write: No. 19134, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
GOOD COOK seeks position. Please write: No. P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
CLERK, responsible correspondent, perfect English, German, good Hebrew, seeks full or part-time employment. Apply: No. 23480, P.O.B. 1128, Tel Aviv.
GENERAL clerk (female) with office experience and typing in Hebrew & English seeks employment. Please write: P.O.B. 1378, Tel Aviv.
ENGLISH cook-receptionist-housekeeper seeks any suitable position, also trained children's nurse. Excellent references. Lausanne. P.O.B. 4467, Tel Aviv.
YOUNG man 24, exempt from military service, excellent knowledge of English, French, Hebrew, Arabic, accountancy, seeks position. Write: 23486, P.O.B. 1128, Tel Aviv.
PERFECT cook, English—French cuisine, seeks suitable position in private household. Write: No. 1135, Advertising Centre, 40 Reh. Herzl, Haifa.
YOUNG woman 27, mother-tongue English, some knowledge Hebrew, seeks employment. Any suggestions? Write: No. 37388, P.O.B. 86, Haifa.

VEHICLES
FOR SALE (under G.M.C. 1949 closed model, 1,500 Kgs. large body, 1 year (or). Excellent condition. Please apply: P.O.B. 1420, Jerusalem.
CARS, all types bought and sold. "Astra" R. Michaelis, 24 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv, Tel. 66294.

MISCELLANEOUS
INVISIBLE repairs. Collars turned, zippers repaired, jeans, 37 Allenby Road, courtyard, near Shalom, Tel Aviv.
NEED CASH! Leonard "Pineri" (pawnbroker), loans on jewellery and articles of value. 21 Rothschild Blvd., corner Allenby Rd., room 5, Tel. 5078, Tel Aviv.

Colour Prejudice in Israel?

The utterly unfounded accusation that colour prejudice was one of the reasons for the return of Indian emigrants from Israel was made in July 1953 in India's Parliament by an official spokesman.

Once again, in May 1953, a Government spokesman repeated the charge.

Miss Rebecca Reuben, a leading member of the Bene-Israel community, has sent us an Open Letter to Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, parts of which are published below.

Forgive me for intruding the affairs of a small people into your busy hours, crowded as they are with matters of high moment.

I speak because I must.

You are aware, Sir, perhaps, that there is a small Jewish community known as the Bene-Israel of India, residing in this vast and hospitable land for from 50 to 60 generations. Despite our names, alien to India, we are an Indian people, proud to call ourselves Maharashtrians, and to speak the virile tongue of the Marathas. Peace-loving and law-abiding as we are, we have within us the toughness of the rugged Sahyadri, in the shade of which we have sheltered all in India. We have lived and the long centuries of our stay laboured in the land in all walks of life—in the professions and in the public services, in workshops, fields and factories; and our young men are in all the three defence services. Wherever our lot has fallen, we have striven to give of our best.

We are about 17,000 among the millions of India—a small people with love and loyalty in our hearts towards the country that has been our homeland for many hundreds of happy years.

We are Indians, Sir, but we are Jews as well and, as Jews, we have an equally deep-rooted love and loyalty for the spiritual heritage of our people and for the land of Israel, which is the fountain-head of that heritage. Every inch of ground in that ancient land speaks to us of the deeds done and the thoughts uttered that moulded a small nomadic people into one of the world's torch-bearers of civilization.

And today, with bated breath, we watch the miracle of a broken people re-assembling in their ancestral home, rehabilitating themselves and rebuilding the land, making the desert blossom like a rose and fanning dying embers of the spirit into living flames.

Double Loyalties

We are thus a people of two loyalties, Sir, but not divided loyalties. We have been sustained and nourished by India and Israel, and to both we owe a deep debt of gratitude. "Seek the peace of the land in which you live," says one of our sages. And to our children our teaching has always been "Be good Jews so that you may be good sons and daughters of India."

There may be some who might take objection to this idea of dual loyalty. Is it then so unnatural and reprehensible? Indians have settled in many lands right across the world, from Trinidad to Natal to the Fijis, and they continue to draw inspiration from India. Their loyalty to the land of their origin does not come in the way of their being loyal citizens of the lands in which they have made their homes.

With our heart-strings tied in the same way to India and Israel, nothing brings us greater happiness than to see the strengthening of good relations between the two countries, and nothing can sadden us more than to watch this good relationship being subjected to needless strains and stresses.

And so, Sir, I come to the occasion of this letter, the occasion that has grieved us to the quick and has constrained me to pen this letter to you.

The background of the matter is briefly this:

Some Indian Jews immigrated to Israel after that country attained independence in 1948. The majority settled happily in the land. A small minority, however, was not comfortable and returned to India alleging various reasons for their return. This happened more than a year ago.

On May 11 of this year questions were asked in the Council of States regarding these Jewish emigrants who had returned from Israel. In her answer your Parliamentary Secretary, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, stated: "It is estimated that 2,296 Jews emigrated from India to Israel since the founding of the State in 1948. 237 Jews returned to India from Israel during the period May 15, 1948 to December 31, 1952. Subsequently 81 more Jews have been granted travel documents to return to India."

In a supplementary question Shrimati Violet Alva asked: "Is the colour bar in Israel one of the reasons why they have returned?" Your Parliamentary Secretary replied: "Yes, it is one of the reasons."

We naturally expect a statement made in the Council Hall of the nation by a responsible official to bear the stamp of truth. I regret to have to bring to your notice, Sir, that the information supplied by your Parliamentary Secretary is not correct and, in addition, is unfair to a friendly country, and I am sure India has no desire to be unfair to any country, however small.

First-Hand Experience

Many Indian soldiers and officers found themselves posted in Israel during the war, and since then many delegations of responsible Indians have visited Israel from time to time. Has the Government of India contacted these people and ascertained their views, based on first-hand experience, on the question of colour bar in Israel?

Did any of these Indian visitors to Israel find any signs of colour bar in the country? Did they find hotels and restaurants closing their doors to coloured people? Did they find public conveyances refusing to carry anybody on the ground of his colour or race? Did they find the State services of Israel catering for one group of people and not for another? Or did they find in Israel any racial segregation laws as we know there are in some other countries?

There is a mingling of many nations in Israel — of Jews from the north and the south, from the east and the west, of the darkest Jew from Ethiopia to the whitest Jew from Europe.

In such a kaleidoscope of colours and complexions where can discrimination begin and end? Who is to discriminate against whom where every second person is different from the first?

Perfect equality under the law is recognised policy of Israel. I make this assertion as I know it to be true. If some misguided individuals in the State behave contrary to this policy we condemn it but it does not entitle us to say that there is colour bar in Israel.

India does not recognise untouchability. But because there are cases of Harijan disability, as we know there are to our shame and sorrow, can we say or will it entitle a foreigner to say that there is "caste bar" or racial discrimination in our country?

I saw a dark-skinned Yemenite boy and a blond, blue-eyed German boy officiating together at a religious service in a children's village in Israel. If there is colour prejudice anywhere at all, you will agree, Sir, that it will manifest itself first in matters of religion.

Since Israel became independent she has poured out thousands of pounds to bring home the scattered remnants of her people from the four corners of the world. A large majority of these consists of Oriental Jews from the countries of the Middle East and of North Africa. If Israel believed in the colour bar, would she go out of her way to bring into the country at heavy cost thousands of coloured immigrants?

Spirit of Jewry

Indeed, discrimination or colour prejudice is antagonistic to the very spirit of the Jewish religion, and to the ideals that called the young State of Israel into being.

You will be interested to know, Sir, that the majority of the Indian Jews that came back from Israel with tales of woe are hankering to go back. Is it conceivable that those who have once singed their wings in the fierce fire of discrimination would want to flutter round the flame again?

My ties with Israel make me grieve when Israel is wronged. My ties with India make me grieve when India does that wrong. A double grief to us who are children of both lands. You, Nehruji, in the fair name of India, are upholding the torch of justice and truth. Will you not let a little of its light fall on Israel, who has her hand extended to us in faith and friendship? It cannot be that that hand is too tiny for mighty India to grasp. To us, sons and daughters of both India and Israel, the coming together in amity of both countries will be as beautiful as the flowing together of our great rivers Ganga and Yamuna.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
REBBECA REUBEN

NON-MELTING ICE

OAKLAND, California. — Sno-Gel, a non-melting, re-usable ice introduced last year, is finding more and more uses in business and industry, from cosmetics to truck refrigeration.

Sno-Gel, manufactured by Sno-Gel Corporation here, is technically a colloidal suspension of liquid within a gelatinous substance. Made into a refrigerant, it can be poured or moulded into different shapes, and is used as bricks, slabs, rolls and tubs in various sizes. Smaller units have plastic covers; larger units are protected with canvas or rubber. Sno-Gel is frozen by mechanical refrigeration, releases the cold without melting, and is refrozen and re-used hundreds of times.

The company reports that tests with long-distance shipments of perishable foods have been completely satisfactory and several refrigerated truck lines are making plans for re-freezing stations.

The product is described as particularly effective for truckers using refrigeration only seasonally or for occasional shipments, who wish to eliminate the cost of mechanical refrigeration.

Its manufacturer says that Sno-Gel is extensively used in retail food display units but that the greatest demand is for use by amateur fishermen, pionickers and travellers.

Paris Shows 'Champagne Glass' Silhouette

By ALISON SETTLE

PARIS. — PARIS designers have been driven by economic pressure to discard their usual rivalry in silhouettes and to accept Dior's "tulip flower" line as the Paris line for women.

In the Paris dress collections, now in full swing, the feminine form is, says Balmain, to be the shape of a champagne glass. His day dresses have width of bust and shoulders above very slender skirts. Jacques Fath, who, like Balmain, stands with Dior in the top rank of dress designers, last season rejected the tulip or goblet line. Now he designs with what he calls a "Roman arch shoulder line," producing egg-shaped figures for women with down-sloping shoulders, accentuated busts and tightened waistlines.

Madeleine de Rauch asks you to think of a lamp when you think of a woman. She sponsors an opulent body line above a slender stem of skirt.

In all the collections so far shown, the curve of shoulder seams down into the sleeves is egg-shaped from the neckline out over the elbows and in again towards the wrists. Fashion has waved goodbye to squared shoulder lines. It would appear. Corselet belts tighten in waists below built-out bosoms, while shirts through the day are as slim and as straight as they can be and their lengths have increased by an inch or two. Unanimity cannot be expected from designers, so Jacques Fath announces that as against the general acceptance of lengthened skirts, his hemlines are to rise to 14 or even 15 inches off the ground. But in fact the eye is so greatly drawn upwards by these egg-shaped shoulders and sleeves, the draped bosom and corseleted waistline, that day-time skirts make very little impression beyond being straight and narrow. Only when evening comes are skirts allowed to balloon out, or, slim in front, to fall in a wide, backward sweep into trains such as women have not worn since the '90s.

Ball Dresses

For the evening, when the skirt comes into its own, a climax has been reached in Jacques Fath's long series of gleaming satin ball dresses in which bustles are used, over which the skirts fall into long trains. Balmain, too, shows some scores of glorious evening gowns with long trains of the same kind, but without the bustle. He has innumerable evening dresses in satins and tulles in which the fabric is almost entirely covered with encrustations of gold and silver and embroidery, on which workers have spent days of close work for each model. With the Fath collection a complete contrast is seen. He leaves his satins to speak for themselves and uses no embroidery.

In the egg-shaped cut of day-time bodices, collars have disappeared; the collarlessness of the close-fitted daytime dresses is a strong fashion trend of the season.

Coats with widened but sloping shoulders cover princess day dresses, and redingotes are used over corseleted dresses. Balmain coats narrow gently down to the hemline. Fath shortens his redingotes to show several inches of the dress below. Patou makes importantly straight coats with fur-lined upstanding collars. Madeleine de Rauch gives her coats sloping shoulders but has draped the yokes; these replace the former breast-line pockets to emphasize the widening of the bust.

The most interesting coat fabric is used by Balmain: it is a fleecy wool woven to imitate ermine, zebra and other skins. Tweeds are having a wonderful year, but there are also in use wool moires and brocaded woollens. In silks, flower designs have almost disappeared in favour of marbled effects.

In colouring, the tortoiseshell tones lead, combined with black, which alone is seen in far less quantity than in any previous season. A sand-coloured shade of beige is teamed with charcoal or pale grey. Greens are tinted to bronze, blues look like thunder-clouds. But Balmain's collection was immensely applauded for his use of the palest tints for use as winter dresses.

(OPNR.)

FROM THE ISRAEL WOMAN'S ANGLE

WITH the New Year less than a week away, a blanket necessary at night in the hills, and the coastal plain (and even the Hulah Valley) at length becoming tolerable by day, now is the time to shake the naphthalene out of our autumn and winter wardrobe.

In Israel most women thumb through fashion magazines and reports in the manner in which their teen-aged counterparts read "Science Fiction". It is true that textiles and clothes are unrationed now; but most of us are severely rationed by our budget.

However, in some strange way, the "rightness" of the newest line filters through. According to Alison Settle, we are due for a basic change in the cut of our skirts. Skirts, formerly flower full, are now to be like stems of glass, supporting the oval "bowl" of shoulder-bosom-waist line.

Who wants to feel dowdy? So what to do about this?

Open up the seams of those billowing skirts. Press the material flat. Skirts have been worn full, it is true; but fortunately they have not been cut on the cross. Therefore, they can be renovated easily. Similarly, the position of the waistline is unchanged. A recut shoulder will give your last year's dress the newest chic.

"The little dressmaker around the corner," so beloved of the fashionable women of Paris, Vienna and Bucharest, has moved to Israel and is round your corner. Often she specializes in such renovations. Moreover, she is a mobile "little dressmaker" now. For when she left home she was not allowed to take her sewing machine with her. She will sew for you at a modest sum per day.

Get your clothes ready. Sort out your ideas. Then watch her work, and work with her. Often, this is a quicker way of learning to create and assemble your own wardrobe than a six-month dress-making course. Remember, at least three leading designers of our local haute couture were given their start in Israel by sewing in homes like yours.

You can face the New Year confident in your new line.

gardening notes

Identification

We are making a list of salient characteristics in order to facilitate identification of unknown shrubs. For this purpose, the length and width of the leaves are given, as well as the number and form of the various parts and their size. The complete flower is composed of the following parts:

- The sepals, *(alei gavia)* which are the outer, generally green leaves, which form the calyx *(gavia)* or cup inside which other parts of the flower are contained.
- The petals, *(alei cotevet)*, the second whorl of leaves, generally attractively coloured, forming the corolla *(cotevet)*.
- The stamens or dust spikes *(evkanim)*, the male parts of the flower, which consist of the threadlike stalk, the filament *(sir)* and a small boxlike appendage, called the anther *(mavbak)*, which contains the yellow pollen grains, the male element.
- The pistil, (Latin for pestle, Hebrew eli) the female organ in the centre of the flower. This consists of three parts, viz the stigma *(sukebet)*, a small projection at the top, globe shaped, like a head of a pin, this receives the pollen *(avka)*.
- The style *(amud ha'eli)* a more or less elongated part between the stigma, and
- The ovary *(shaluka)* or seed box, the enlarged base of the pistil, which contains the undeveloped seeds, *(betziot)*.

Tall Flowering Shrubs

This and the following list contain some of our best flowering shrubs, which are all in bloom at present.

Poinciana Gilliesii or Caesalpinia Gilliesii, the bird of paradise bush (*Caesalpinia gruhat gukeaim* or *tsipor gan eden*) of the pea family, (Leguminosae), a native of South America.

This is a small deciduous tree or high shrub of straggling habits, with forked branches, usually two to three metres high and one and a half metres wide. The graceful feathery leaves are finely divided into numerous small leaflets. The yellow flowers grow in clusters. Each flower consists of five yellow sepals which are approximately 5 cm. long, 10 brilliant red stamens and one style, which is 8-10 cm. long. This shrub is used mainly in groups, planted from 1.5 to 2 metres apart. It grows especially well in Jerusalem, where it is found all over the city.

Rose of China

Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis, "Rose of China," (*malvaceae*). An evergreen tropical tall shrub or small tree, commonly three to four metres high and two to three metres wide with broadly oval bright green shining leaves, commonly 8-10 cm. long. The large red flowers, usually 10-15 cm. long and 7-10 cm. wide, usually appear singly on the upper leaf axle. The shrub thrives well in the plains and in the hills, but needs some protection in the winter, because it cannot withstand frost. It is used singly or in groups, often near the entrance of the house or garden.

E. FEUCHTWANGER

WHITEWASH YOUR OWN FOUR WALLS

I HAVE just surprised myself as well as my family by turning house-painter. And successfully, at that.

I faced the New Year with an apartment that undoubtedly looked tired. The walls of the children's room had erupted sporadically in bursts of "self expression." Someone (could it have been daddy?) had left a long, interesting coffee-stain (rather like the boot of Italy) across one wall of the half-room dining alcove.

At the time, we were glad that no-one had been scalded; although I believe I was heard to mutter: "It wouldn't have been a bad thing at that..." But the decorative effect of this mural peninsula palled long ago.

As for the kitchen, inexpert handling of the paraffin burner had produced a condition which can only be described as grimy.

There were no two ways about it: the place needed painting. By painting, I do not mean for a moment anything ambitious involving an oil base. True, this sort of job is the really economical one. For then you can wash the walls whenever you like, and the children can "self-express" to their hearts' content. But Israel must import paints of this sort and pay for them with foreign currency. Such a job (doing one's own work) would cost about IL.24 a square foot. This makes it prohibitive, apart from the question of unpatriotically diverting dollars. Glowing colours (beautifully washable) await us in the future.

All our apartment could hope for (and yours can, too, madam) was a nice new coat of distemper.

Small Expense

Here's a present costing of this process for an average Israel apartment of two and a half rooms, kitchen and kitchen balcony, and front balcony.

1. If you don't employ a professional house-painter, the equipment (pail and brushes — for you can always borrow a stepladder from the neighbour in return for letting her join in the fun) is quite an item. Brushes of fair quality cost about IL.10 new. I solved this by "hiring" two new, one old for one day from a workman, for the modest sum of IL.2.500.
2. Cost of materials (lime, distemper, oil and some plaster of Paris for mending the cracks): About IL.8.
3. Cost of labour, if you funk the job or don't like heights. (The stepladder is rather formidable): IL.20.

Thus, a renovation of your walls and ceiling (but not your woodwork which requires oil paint) will cost you about IL.28 if you hire a workman; and about IL.10.8 if you do the job yourself. Notice that your saving increases proportionally with the number of your rooms as the cost of labour is much more per square foot than the cost of materials. The equipment itself, of course, is capital investment.

If your budget stretches to a painter, here's what to do:

1. Be sure to employ a highly recommended worker. (Otherwise you might as well do the work yourself.)
2. Be ready for him. Move furniture away from the walls and cover it with the oldest sheets you have.
3. As he finishes a room, immediately clean the spatter marks off the floor and windows with an iron mesh pot-cleaning pad. Don't wet the spatter mark. Do rub it away at once. It will crumble into a dry powder, which the children will sweep up with glee. But if it is left, it will require hours of work with every sort of implement, ranging from a nail file to a chisel.

If you do the job yourself:

1. Prepare your equipment the day before.
2. First wash down the wall with an old distemper brush.
3. Clean out cracks and holes carefully.
4. Fill these with plaster-of-Paris (easily prepared with water).
5. When this is dry, apply the distemper.

Here are some hints:

The distemper itself should be of a thick, creamy consistency. To prevent the heavy constituents staking, you must stir your mixture often. (I used the handle of the broom for this, as I had failed to provide myself with anything more suitable.)

The application itself is surprisingly easy. Anyone, it seems, can be a "distemperer". Such fun! Remember not to sing too loud; and be generous to the children. Let them have their share in the choice of song.

Don't dip the bristles more than a couple of inches into the distemper and work with the bristle tips. Be careful to keep the handle of the brush dry; or: "Look, mummy, the colour's running down your arm!"

Whereas a workman does the whole house at once, moving from room to room, distempering one while the other is drying, in my experience, the amateur, however talented, would do well to tackle one room at a time. (Then there'll be somewhere to live if you're not so quick without it.)

Cheerful Tints

Be confident. I was too timid. I longed to dabble in the pastel shades which are available in distempers at almost the same price as cream and white. (True primary colours need an oil base to bind them, so they are not for us at present.)

But pastel greys, greens, yellows, and rosy pinks — these would rest the eye from the continuous local dazzle of bright ivory and white. As a novice, I settled for a muted cream. But my work (to the surprise of my family and my own) has such a professional air about it that I repent: my modesty. Next time I shall indulge in some elegant pastel combinations to rest the aching local eye.

Finally, keep the windows and doors closed against air currents drying your work in patches.

Then, while the children of the entire block clear off your spatter marks in the way indicated above, you can sit and gaze at your walls in much the same way that Leonardo himself must have watched "The Last Supper" drying.

I can hardly wait for Passover.

P.S. If you forget to wear a kerchief on your head, don't worry about those spots. They come out in the wash.

ELIZA.

DIARY OF A HOUSEWIFE — HOMEWARD-BOUND

JULY 25. I arrive at Glasgow at the horrible hour of 7.30 a.m. Have never yet been to Glasgow and feel I would have done very well without seeing it now. Taxi driver doesn't know Queen's Dock but does know S.S. Hadar and takes me there without hesitation. Am disproportionately delighted to see Jewish flag and hear Hebrew spoken. Never thought there would ever be a time when this language would seem homelike and familiar to me. Notice that Glasgow girls bidding an affectionate goodbye to members of the crew who have no difficulty in understanding them. I try out a few Hebrew sentences on one of the men which turns out to be rather a mistake as he insists on talking Hebrew to me for the rest of the trip which is rather a strain.

Say "Goodbye" without regret to Glasgow. Coast of England bitterly cold and I am obliged to take to my bunk with three extra blankets and a cardigan. Ship is rocking in quite a violent and unnecessary manner, and I find that once in my bed I cannot rise from it except with extreme discomfort. Cabin Steward coming at intervals with dry toast, insists on making cheerful conversation in Hebrew which doesn't make me feel any better, as I am in no condition for intelligent effort.

Pale But Ravenous

S.S. Hadar continues to buck and roll until we pass the Bay of Biscay, when either I get used to it or it quietens down and I emerge pale and ravenous to take my place at the table. Come in for good deal of ragging from fellow passengers, especially cheerful Church of England parson who hasn't missed a meal, and the Captain, a stalwart figure who evidently thinks that people who don't come to eat are hardly human.

Weather becomes warmer and calmer day by day, and by the time we approach Algiers I have become quite nautical, talking technically of "port" and "starboard" though never without a hasty mental translation from "left" and "right." Also make acquaintance with the bridge, where the Captain invites us all to see the wonderful instruments such as radar and gyro-compass with which the ship practically runs herself. Crew is very proud of those machines and ask us all many times if we have seen them. Thought occurs to me that they must make some men redundant but naturally do not give voice to it. Captain apparently reading my thoughts says if all the equipment went off, as it might they could still find their way by the old methods. Am glad to hear this.

Hebrew a Pleasure

Language on the bridge and on the decks is Hebrew. I find delightful and gratifying. Crew includes as well as some *sabras*, Poles, Rumanians, Russians, Germans, and a Tahitian, all of whom have made a better job of learning Hebrew than I have. The engine room is solidly German like old Nahariya. We are invited to descend, which we do, myself more from politeness than any interest in engines. Am extremely sorry that I accepted the invitation when I find the rails to be very hot and the destination miles below. Follow the others down, clutching tightly to 12-year-old Benny, who displays an encyclopaedic knowledge of what's going on down there. Whole scene reminds me of "The Hairy Ape" and gives me claustrophobia. Admiration for engineers is unbounded, but have no desire to meet them in their natural habitat again.

We tour Algiers rapidly from 1 to 3.30 p.m. It is very hot and fortunately all the shops are closed. Separate from my companions for one moment I am at once invited to take a little walk by a very seedy looking Algerian. As I am in moments of crisis, all knowledge of French deserts me and I can only make a dash for Benny whose hand I do not relinquish until we are back on the ship. We ascend to the much boasted "heights" which are not nearly as high as Mt. Carmel and look down on a vista of red tin roofs. Think that view of Haifa Bay is immeasurably superior and say so, thereby insulting the taxi driver.

Am immensely thrilled to point out Haifa to passengers on their first trip. The gold on the Ba'hai temple is most impressive and the Government hospital evokes much admiration. Captain regrets he cannot proceed straight to Haifa though I assure him there is a jetty there, and we tie up in Haifa dead on time. The Head of the House greets me with the news that we have five new kittens. Children distribute Algerian apples all round. Find myself unable to sleep as the bed is too still; but am nevertheless glad to be home.

HADASSAH BAT HAYIM

Baking Boomerang

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

WELL, it looks as if we'll be able to borrow from the children's increased sugar ration this month, and bake a luscious cake — a cake with icing on it. Here's my recipe for marshmallow icing that is thick and enticing.

Boiled Seven Minute Icing

1 cup sugar, ¼ cup water, 1 egg white, ½ tsp. vanilla or almond essence.

Cook sugar and water together, stirring only until the sugar is dissolved. (Do not stir once the boiling begins). Boil for seven minutes over a hot flame (or until the syrup forms a soft ball when tested in cold water). Remove from stove and as soon as the bubbling stops, pour slowly over the beaten egg white and beat constantly until the mixture holds its shape. When cool add flavouring. Pour over your cake at once, smoothing out if required with a knife. You can vary this recipe by using lemon rind and juice instead of vanilla, or by adding grated chocolate, or a little raspberry squash (instead of some of the water) for a pink tone.

I know that eggs and margarine are always a problem when it comes to cake making, but you can get very good results with batters that use little of these two ingredients. Here's a simple cake that is foolproof and most economical on your time and ration.

Quick Cake

1 cup sugar, 1½ cups flour, 1 tbsp. baking powder, ½ tsp. salt, ½ cup melted margarine, 1 or 2 eggs, Milk, 1 tsp. vanilla or almond flavour.

Sift together sugar, flour, baking powder and salt, three times. Into the cup with the melted margarine add the unbeaten egg or eggs. Fill up the cup with milk, add vanilla. Pour the liquid into the dry mixture, beating vigorously as you go along. Bake for about half an hour.

Devil's Food Cake

¼ cup margarine, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, ½ cup milk, 2 tbsp. cocoa or bar melted chocolate, 1½ cups flour, 1 tbsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt, 2 tsps. vanilla.

Mash together margarine and cream with sugar and eggs. Melt the cocoa or chocolate into the milk over a slow fire, then cool. Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt and add alternately with the chocolate to the first mixture. Add vanilla and beat thoroughly. Bake in two layer cake pans in a moderate oven for about half an hour. Cool. Spread with seven-minute icing between layers and over the top. Sprinkle top with nuts. They are available, though expensive.

Bread Crumb Cake

With white bread so costly, one should save every piece that is left at table, dry and mince it and use in any number of recipes. This one is especially festive.

2 egg yolks, 1 cup sugar, 2 tbsp. cold water, ½ cup nuts, cut in small pieces, 2 egg whites, 1 cup bread crumbs, 2 tsps. baking powder, 1 tbsp. melted margarine, 1 tsp. vanilla.

Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon coloured. Add sugar and water. Add the nuts, bread crumbs, baking powder and margarine and mix well. Add vanilla and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites (you should use large eggs for this recipe—otherwise use one small egg more). Bake in two greased layer cake pans or—if you are going to serve the cake soon—with whipped thick strained lebenia sweetened and flavoured, between layers and on top of the cake.

To think that the biscuit jar can be filled with home-made treats is a mouthwatering dream. Let us begin with the recipe for sugar biscuits and then I'll let you in on several variations which make exciting surprises.

Sugar Biscuits (Basic Recipe)

½ to 1 cup margarine, (the more the better), 1½ cups sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups flour, 1½ tsps. salt, 2 tsps. baking powder, grated rind of 1 lemon or orange, 1 tbsp. lemon or orange juice.

Cream together margarine, sugar and eggs. Mix and sift flour, salt and baking powder and add to first mixture. Add rind and juice and mix to a smooth dough. Chill. Roll out thin on slightly floured board and cut with biscuit cutter. Sprinkle with sugar and bake in a moderate oven for about 15 minutes. This recipe makes about 75 biscuits. Now here are the variations, all different, all delightful:

Sand tarts: Follow recipe for sugar biscuits but use 1 tsp. vanilla instead of rind and juice. Cut into squares, brush with white of egg. Sprinkle with sugar and dust with cinnamon and. If you wish, decorate with a blanched almond in the centre.

Spice biscuits: In following the recipe for sugar biscuits sift in cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves to taste, and use vanilla instead of juice and rind.

Filled biscuits: Roll out the sugar biscuit dough very thin and cut into circles. Put a little jam in the centre of a circle and cover with another circle of dough, pressing edges together firmly, and bake.

Chocolate biscuits: In following the recipe for sugar biscuits, add ½ cup cocoa moistened with 3 tbsps. hot water, when the eggs are added. Use vanilla instead of juice and rind.

Peanut or Sesame Seed biscuits: Follow recipe for sugar biscuits. Add 1 cup finely chopped peanuts or sesame seeds to the dough.

Jiffy biscuits: Sprinkle rolled out dough with raisins and run the rolling pin over them. Sprinkle with sugar, cut and bake.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

TWICE GRAND SLAM

The above hand, played in a team-of-four event in a way back in 1947, was responsible for one of the biggest swings in tournament play.

At the first table North-South did their best to talk their opponents out of their grand slam, but East-West got there anyway. The bidding was:

South	West	North	East
1C	1S	5C	5D
6C	6D	—	6S
—	—	7C	—
—	7S	—	—

East's forcing pass was beautiful. It invited partner to bid a grand slam, and West was sure, therefore that East had control of the clubs. Although seven diamonds would have been a lay-down, seven spades could have been defeated by the lead of a heart by North. But North was not inspired and started with the king of clubs, whereupon West wrapped up his thirteen tricks, for 2310 points.

At the second table the bidding started at a higher level:

South	West	North	East
6C	6S	6C	6S
7C	Db	—	—

The grand slam having been bid by South, West could not afford to make the forcing pass that East made at the first table.

If West had but known, his side could have collected the first four tricks. But West wasn't going to risk opening his long spade suit and have it trumped, then find North-South with a club diamond two-suiter. Instead, he opened the ace of hearts. South ruffed, went to dummy with a club, ruffed another low heart, then went back to dummy with the club king and discarded all four losers on the established heart suit, collecting 2430 points.

The total plus on the board was 4740 points!

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ALWAYS BACKING THE WINNER

THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION 1917-1923 Vol. I 1950, 482 pp. Vol. II 1952, 400 pp. Vol. III 1953, 614 pp. By E. H. Carr. Macmillan, London. 91/-

Prof. Carr's trilogy, the first part of a longer work ("The History of Soviet Russia"—to be continued soon) is now available in its entirety. The first volume deals mainly with the pre-history of the Communist party, the constitutional and national issues of the Revolution. Volume two describes the economic impact of the Revolution, and the third surveys Russia's foreign policy during the first six years after 1917. The author has read an enormous amount of source material and the project must have been an extraordinary effort even for so prolific a writer as Prof. Carr.

Yet the case he tries to make against collective enterprise in the writing of modern history is not quite convincing. It might be well nigh impossible to write an entirely objective history on developments which figure far too prominently in present-day politics to permit a detached attitude. But collective enterprise would most probably have resulted in a more balanced account than that given by the author, which is all too obviously partisan.

Diligent Compilation

Prof. Carr, it will be remembered, was a member of the British Diplomatic service and later joined the editorial staff of the "Times."

It was he who wrote the famous editorials in August and September, 1938, stating the case for dividing Czechoslovakia and appeasing Hitler. More recently, he has become one of the editors of "Soviet Studies," the mouthpiece of the pro-Communist Russian experts in England. This does not mean, of course, that Prof. Carr was a Nazi in 1938 or that he is a member of the Communist Party now, but it certainly shows that he, like some other intellectuals, has a strong affinity for totalitarian, anti-democratic movements, trying, as a British critic once put it, always to back the winner. Within these limitations his new history is of some value, notably on Soviet-German relations on which the author has done some pioneering research. But generally speaking it cannot be said that this diligent compilation of facts will come to be regarded as a standard work, despite its length and its many and sometimes interesting footnotes. The facts have been available, after all, in many books hitherto: Louis Fischer's two volumes have remained the standard work on Soviet foreign policy for the early period; W. H. Chamberlain's two volumes are still the final word as far as the military events and the civil war are concerned, and this list could be prolonged ad lib. Only a number of very important new facts unknown hitherto but revealed by Prof. Carr, or some novel approach on the theoretical-ideological level would have warranted a new "History," but the author does not offer either.

When Prof. Carr published his Marx biography, he was among the first to make use of the then published full exchange of letters between Marx and Engels, which certainly opened up a number of new aspects; Prof. Carr's biography of Bakunin is a standard work, and it is unlikely that there will be many more books about Bakunin (of a general character) after it. But his "History of Soviet Russia" is a much longer and yet far less distinguished work, probably because the author had no private political axe to grind when dealing with the 19th Century "Romantic Exile." His books are far too unorthodox from the official Communist point of view, and he will hardly be forgiven his statement that "the Standard Soviet history contains too many misstatements to be regarded as anything but the official view in 1938 and since that time" (vol 3, p. 576). On the other hand, most historians and students of Soviet affairs outside his own circle (i.e. contributors of "Soviet Studies") will regard the trilogy as too biased and uncritical to be of lasting value, or to be recommended as a reliable work at the present moment. It might occasionally serve as a work of reference, as many of the original sources are out of print or almost inaccessible, but Prof. Carr surely had larger ambitions.

By ZE'EV LAQUEUR

PLEASURABLE READING

THE SPEECHES OF ADLAI E. STEVENSON. Andre Deutch. 256 pp. 12/6d.

On a visit to Britain during his recent world tour, Mr. Stevenson is reported to have said that his mistake was to have run for office in the wrong country. Certainly, his academic but original outlook on life, his integrity and his wit, caught the British public's imagination in the few short months of the Presidential campaign in a way that his opponent, with all the glamour of his war and post-war record, had taken years to do.

All these qualities emerge clearly from this collection of election speeches, introduced by Mr. Stevenson himself, of which it may at once be said that they are the only speeches by a living man (Winston Churchill excepted) which I have read with any pleasure. Some of them, it is true, though competent, are routine; but the majority contain better sense on the problems of our day than that written by most political commentators on either side of the Atlantic.

Vices Avoided

In any election campaign, this is a remarkable achievement (and in an American one perhaps doubly so), for an election atmosphere is a notorious breeding-ground of prejudice, hot air and empty promises. Mr. Stevenson avoids all these. Of Senator McCarthy — surely the greatest temptation to personal polemics and prejudices a Democratic candidate could have—all he says, mildly but devastatingly, is, "You can tell the size of a man by the size of the thing that makes him mad." Instead of hot air, we get the cool breeze of humorous good sense—"I shall not argue that it is necessarily fatal to change horses in midstream. But I doubt if it is wise to jump on a struggling, two-headed elephant trying to swim in both directions in very rough water." And of preferential treatment for ex-servicemen—always a popular card for those politicians in the States who promise everything to everyone—he says honestly, "We are rapidly becoming a nation of veterans. If we were all to claim a special reward for our service beyond that to which specific disability or sacrifice has created a just claim, who would be left to pay the bill?"

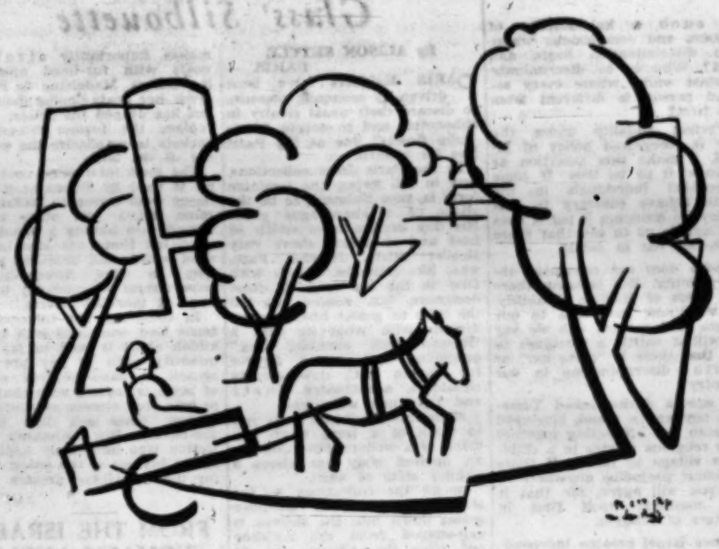
The only blemish in these otherwise admirable speeches is a slight overdose of moralizing of the "hosts of courage, of morality and of vision, standing shoulder to shoulder, unafraid of ugly truth, contemptuous of lies" variety. No-one of less than Churchill's age and experience can adopt this rather high-falutin' tone without sounding a little false to British ears; but perhaps it is more acceptable to Americans. Or perhaps not.

Why Did He Lose?

One cannot really tell why Mr. Stevenson lost the election, particularly since Gallup pollsters do not seem to care for political post mortems. The people may have wanted a change after twenty years of Democratic rule, or they may have preferred Ike's promises about bringing the boys back from Korea; or some of the accusations of inertia and corruption flung at the Democrats in the course of the campaign may have stuck. Or—and this is perhaps the least likely possibility, though a fascinating one—they may have found the admirable Adlai a little too inhuman. It is a pity, but the average man seems to be reassured by a certain imperfection in his politicians. And that goes for both sides of the Atlantic.

ANDREW BOYD

RUSTIC SCENE



From the current exhibition of drawings and paintings by Shlomo van den Berg at the Artists' House, Jerusalem. (Review on page 6). Photo by Hauser

Letters That Reflect History

LETTERS OF JEWS THROUGH THE AGES. Edited by Franz Kobler (Two Vols.) 750 pp., 42/-, published by the Ararat Publishing Society in connection with the East and West Library, London.

More than 20 years ago there took place in Vienna a lively discussion regarding the copyright of letters by Theodor Herzl. The people directly concerned were Adolf Boehm, author of "The History of Zionism." Tulo Nussembiatt, who wrote books on Herzl, Franz Kobler, the present writer. On that occasion I met Kobler for the first time. He was engaged in compiling a collection of letters for his book "Juden und Judentum in deutschen Briefen aus drei Jahrhunderten" ("Jews and Judaism in German Letters of Three Centuries"), published 1935 in Vienna. A few years later, in 1938, he published a second book, "Juedische Geschichte in Briefen aus Ost und West ... Das Zeitalter der Emanzipation" ("Jewish History in Letters from East and West — The Era of Emancipation").

In later years I often encountered Dr. Kobler in Great Russell Street, at the British Museum. He has always been on the look-out for important Jewish letters. His present work is the result of many years research and intense study. Franz Kobler is not only an expert in his own field but also a scholar of the highest rank.

The idea of reconstructing history through letters is not new. Cecil Roth's volume, "Anglo-Jewish Letters," is one admirable example, and Dr. Kobler's work belongs to the best of their kind.

It is said that Jews are the "people of the book," but they are also, according to Franz Kobler, a "people of letters." Letters are the eternal testimony of our dramatic history. They tell of our great men, of our teachers, poets and heroes, of our saints and our sinners, of our martyrs and marranos, our faithful and our freethinkers, our philosophers and diplomats. They are all represented in this collection. The first volume starts off with a letter by King Hezekiah of Judaea, about 800 B.C.E., and the second volume ends with a letter by Samuel Wertheimer, written in 1748. In between these two dates there is our history of 2,500 years, a history of literature and of creative achievements, of tears and flames.

Franz Kobler has selected the material with great care Each one of the letters is an historical document, and well worth reading. They were written in almost every language and are characteristic of their time and age and of the countries of their origin. They were translated from Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic, Greek, Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, German and Yiddish. There are also English letters in the original. Not only do they derive from ancient Jewish communities, but their expert writers tell of important events. The spirit of the times, Jewish life in the ghettoes, with their social unity and religious sanctities; the longing for freedom and light; suffering and humiliation; Jewish humour and the "Jewish sigh" — they are all mirrored in the subtle style of those old letters. They reveal both the hand and the face of the writer, as well as the soul and spirit.

Complete Picture

An introduction of almost 80 pages and a brief explanatory note accompanying each letter add to the value of the work as a whole. The reader is given a complete picture of the times and the events to which the individual letters refer.

The Ararat Publishing Society is to be congratulated on this remarkable edition. It is to be hoped that Franz Kobler, now residing in San Francisco, will carry on with his work, and publish another volume to cover the last two stormy centuries — from 1748 to 1948 — up to the time of the establishment of the State of Israel.

JOSEF FRAENKEL

ECHO of RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY

THE LIVING ROOM. By Graham Greene. Heinemann, London. 67pp. 7/6.

It has often been said, by Cyril Connolly among others, that no writer worth his salt sits down to produce anything but a masterpiece. Few succeed, but that is the intention in many cases. Mr. Greene is one of those who have succeeded or come very near to succeeding. "Brighton Rock," "The Power and the Glory," and his last novel, "The End of the Affair" are each masterpieces of a kind, and it is to Mr. Greene's great credit that each kind is different. Now Graham Greene has written a play. It is his first.

The techniques of the theatre being so different from those of the novel, it would be pardonable if he had produced a bad piece of theatre. He has not. So far as one can judge at this distance from Wyndham's Theatre, London, away from the actors and the producer and the set-designer who put flesh on Mr. Greene's rather slender bones, an evening of "The Living Room" would be an entertaining one. And yet, with all due allowances made for the danger of reading a play meant for the live theatre, all is not well and "The Living Room" cannot be classed with his best work. Why?

Before the play has fairly begun, before the first ten introductory minutes have elapsed, the context, if not the subject, is suddenly revealed in this piece of dialogue:

Teresa: Mam was said for your mother this morning, dear, by Father Turner.

Rose: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't know. I should have been there.

Teresa: We were all there—even my brother—we remembered you with her, Are you a Catholic, Mr. Dennis?

Michael (abruptly): No.

It is all there. In fact almost all of it is contained in that brief direction ("abruptly"). In a twinkling, we are ushered into the whole complicated and (for us) often incomprehensible Protestant-Catholic controversy, with the member of the Catholic minority maintaining a kind of brave defiance before the Protestant modernist's sullen impatience with the Romans.

Mr. Greene is a Catholic who is intensely conscious of the rasping in Catholic-Protestant relations in England. There is no reason why he should not write about it. Nor is there any literary reason why the Catholics should not always come out on top — if that is where Mr. Greene wants to put them. Still, what was wonderfully done in "The End of the Affair" does not come off so well in this play, because analyses of mood, atmosphere and attitude rarely survive the concentration the theatre demands. Perhaps only Chekhov succeeded with this subject; but then he detested dogma.

The play develops into a fight for the soul of Rose, a young Catholic girl, between a caricature of an agnostic lecturer in psychology, her death-obsessed, aged aunts and her crippled uncle, who is a priest. The girl has become the mistress of the lecturer, who is married. The aunts try to pry her away in the interests of morality and religion. Their weapons are deceit and spying. The priest tries to pry her away in the interests of her soul. His weapons, priestly authority and wisdom, fail him. When Rose sees that the psychologist can never be completely hers because of his many years of married life, she commits suicide. When all the living fail her, she seeks refuge in death, and death, for a Catholic, is new life — so Mr. Greene seems to be saying.

In constructing his play, Mr. Greene has been forced to whittle away all secondary matter, all matter that, embodied in a novel, would have made the subject come fully alive.

D. V. GROSSMAN

Sociology In Novel Clothing

AMOS BERRY. By A. Seager. — Simon & Schuster, New York 1952. 275 pp. $2.95.

"You aimed at a system — and you only killed a man." This is how a student son explains his father's deed. Amos Berry, manager of a large factory in a small middle-western town, has gone to a lonely farmhouse to live, after his wife has divorced him for little or no reason. He has then shot his boss and got away with it. He calls it not a murder but an execution, and proceeds to think the matter out, incidentally going through the whole mysterious business of living.

He does not get very far, at first, but when his son — who has been a horrified witness of the shooting — at last can bear it no longer and goes to have a heart-to-heart talk with him, Amos finds all the answers. The long dialectic argument between the two seems to form the key to the book, and the reason why it was written.

The father voices the complaints already expressed by Sinclair Lewis thirty years ago, only here it is an articulate and intelligent Babbitt who has discovered the substrata for them himself. The joylessness of work because of over-specialization, the indifference towards anything demanding the least intellectual strain, the horrifying superficiality of what goes for higher education, the fetish of "organization," threatening to engulf the human heart and mind.

All this is vividly deployed before us, with startling instances taken from real life, and to this reader at least the book gained after the initial boredom of the first chapters. But you cannot get round the fact that Professor Seager has not really written a novel, but an intelligent and interesting sociological study which would be all the better if shorn of the most incredible story so painstakingly invented to buttress it.

PAULA ARNOLD

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

The little child asks "What?" the adolescent "How?" and the adult — "Why?" It is as a result of her reflections and anguish that D. Bat Halevi resorts to the last question in her wanderings through Jewish history "Bentiyot Hagoral Halvri (The Way or the Jewish Fate, Kiryat Sefer,—IL.1.800). The relentless suffering to which the Jewish people has been subjected in its 2,000-year exile and which culminated in Hitler's diabolic plan just a decade ago, has stimulated the writer to examine history anew and to find a satisfactory reply to her query.

A thrilling tale of the Jews of York "Giborei M'tzudat York" (Am Oved, IL.1.000) is the subject of an historical novel by Eugen Rispart who tells of the valiant defence put up by the stouthearted Jews of York during the Crusades. Translated from the German.

Davar's "Tav Shin Yod Dalet" (5714), edited by D. Zakkai and Z. Shazar, is now available, (IL.2—). Thirty-three poets and authors and men prominent in public life, from S. Adler to Y. Sprinzak (the rest between these two in Hebrew alphabetical order) have contributed. "Luah Ha'aretz" for 5,714 will also be out in a few days' time.

The U.S.S.R. policy for its nationalities since the 1917 Revolution and through to the end of the second world war is summed up in Jean Daniel's "Leumiyut Ufeumim Bamishtar Hasovyeti" (Nationalities and Nations under Soviet Rule, Tversky, IL.2.500). The author, who is Davar's Russian expert, bases his work on official Russian material issued up to the end of July. There is a special chapter on nationalities policy changes following the fall of Beria.

Miriam S. Dodek enjoys the distinction of being the first American authoress to make her debut in Israel in Hebrew language. (And Chachik the first publisher to give the original title of the book and the name of its author on the inside flap of the jacket thus obviating mistakes in transcription. The book under consideration is "Yeor Haplaim" (The River of Wonders), containing 16 stories suggested to the writer during her travels through Egypt and the Holy Land.

Shimoni presents Yitzhak Avnon's "Kol Bo" (Book of Science for Young People, IL.5 —) which this time has to do with famous men, healers, discoverers adventurers and liberators (among the rest).

For children, there is "Hanalayim Hadumot" (The Red Shoes) and "Hazamir" (The Nightingale) by Hans Christian Andersen. (Chachik) Karl May this time is represented by "Hamanhig Hatzahov" (The Yellow Leader, Zelkowitz, IL.1.700) and A Abadi by "Ga Aino Yaray" (Ga is Not Afraid, also Zelkowitz, IL.2.200). S. Orbanovska's "Gitay Hamkhashef" (Gitay the Magician, Kiryat Sefer, second edition) seems to be quite popular. Conan Doyle brings us to "Emek Hapahad" (Vale of Fear, Tevel, IL.1.900)), Jules Verne this time is represented by two books: "Hamisha Shavuot B'kadoor M'offef" (Five Weeks in a Balloon, IL.2 —) and "Plishat Hayam" (Invasion by Sea, IL.1.800). Both books are Tevel publications.

Futures:

Life and Work of Saul Chernikhovsky, by Yoseph Lichtbaum. (Tversky).

Between North Pole And Australia

Our list today also includes three Amihai publications, all translations. The first of these is "Darko Shel Ha'adam Halavan" ("The Way of the White Man," IL.2.950), a collection of stories by Jack London, the well-known American writer, dealing with man's struggle against the rigours of nature at the North Pole. From the Pole's relentless winter we move to "Aviv Ehad" (Yet Another Spring," IL.0.950) by Robert Nathan, a singularly interesting story of a group of men in the New York "jungle" during the 1933 crisis, and the difficulties they encounter in the world's largest city. And thence to the great wastes "B'midbariyot Australia" ("In the Australian Deserts," IL.2.950) by Y. Uminsky, a tale of a daring and adventurous journey, describing the heroism of scientists and the cupidity of gold hunters.

M.H.

Makes One Think, Doesn't It?

The publishing business is a mystery to me. It always has been. I can never see why some books get published at all; I can never understand why others are issued without being thoughtfully edited, their punctuation corrected, their faults of style removed or mitigated. Do you think that some publishers are merely careless, or cynical? Surely not. Or are they merely despondent, like the Red Queen, who said that it took all the running one could do, to keep in the same place?

GILBERT HIGHET in 'Harper's'

. . . and Foreign

CODIFIED KNOWLEDGE

Anyone who walks into one of the larger bookshops these days must be impressed by the powerful trend towards the classification and simplification of knowledge, which seems to assume new forms with each succeeding week. This time it's a series called Everyday Handbooks which codify such subjects as Bookkeeping ("made easy"), The Basic Teachings of the Great Economists, Personality Improvement for All, and Manners for Millions. They are glossy little volumes, written by "authorities in simple non-technical language" and sell for IL.0.750 to 1.250.

The Little Technical Library (1.000) and the Fawcett Library (0.600) deal mainly with home crafts such as photography, cooking and sewing, while the Vocational Guidance Manuals describe opportunities in Finance, Journalism, Fashion, Music, etc. More forbidding volumes, selling for from IL.5 up, are titled laconically Auditing, Cost Accounting, Retailing, etc.

It must be noted that not all the authorities who write simply, non-technically, sit in America. Les Presses Universitaires de France put out a series under the heading "Que Sais-Je?" whose 442 titles really try to cover everything under the sun. Picked at random: The Literature of the Renaissance, the Nervous System, The Biology of Wine, The Potato. These books are usually stacked in some obscure corner, but anyone who doesn't mind having his knowledge codified in French will find it worthwhile to hunt for them. They cost 0.750.

E.S.

PAPER FOR ALL

UNESCO has just published a book called "Paper and Printing: Today and Tomorrow" which provides up-to-date factual information on aspects of the world's crisis in newsprint and paper. The study considers a broad range of papermaking materials and it indicates the means by which shortages can be eased. In addition, it describes and evaluates action taken and planned to expand and diversify production. Prepared by the Intelligence Unit of "The Economist" of London and presented jointly by UNESCO and the Food and Agriculture Organization, this book belongs to UNESCO's "Press, Film and Radio in the World Today" series, devoted to problems of mass communications.

Publications Received

United Nations, Economic Bulletin for Europe, First Quarter, 1953. Vol. 5, No. 2. Geneva, July, 1953.

Information Dept. Its Memoriam Hayim Greenberg. Dept. for Education and Culture in the Diaspora.

HEBREW

Ahavia A.S., The Calendar and its use for Chronological Purposes. Magnes Press, Jerusalem.

Jerusalem Book, Ba'ta'ar (In the Search). Am Jabotinsky, Jerusalem.

Kiryat Sefer, Bibliographical Quarterly of the Jewish National and University Library. The Magnes Press, Jerusalem.

Daniel Y., Leumiyut Ufeumim Ba'mishtar Hasovyeti, (Nationalities and Nations), Tversky, Tel Aviv.

Malmon Rabbi J.L., Editor, Sinai, a monthly for Torah, Science and Literature. Sinai, Jerusalem.

Bat-Halevi D., Bentivot Hagoral Ha'ivri. (The Ways of the Jewish Fate). Hotzaat Miryat Sefer, Jerusalem.

Dodek M.S., Yeor Hapla'im, (The River of Wonders), Joshua Chachik, Tel Aviv.

Andersen H.C., Hana'alayim Ha'adumot (The Red Shoes), Joshua Chachik, Tel Aviv.

Andersen H.C., Hazamir, (The Nightingale), Joshua Chachik, Tel Aviv.

Ezrati W., Agudo (Lagumish, Joshua Chachik, Tel Aviv.

Julian Huxley Receives Kalinga Prize

The Kalinga Prize for distinguished popular writing in science was presented to the British scientist, Julian Huxley, by John W. Taylor, Acting Director-General of UNESCO, at a ceremony in Paris on July 2. Dr. Huxley, who was Unesco's first Director-General, had been nominated for the prize by both the Royal Society of Great Britain and the Institut de France.

The Kalinga Prize of £1,000, which was established in 1951 by Mr. B. Patnaik, Indian industrialist, is awarded annually for outstanding and continued achievement in the dissemination and interpretation of science to the general public in books, articles, radio programmes or films. The first award, in 1952, went to the French scientist, Prince Louis de Broglie. *(UNESCO)*

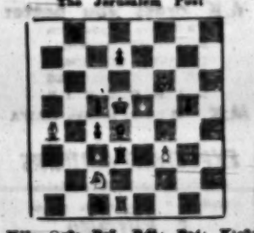
HEBREW PERIODICALS

The first issue of Teatron (Theatre), an Arts and Stage monthly (250 pruta), states as its aim the presentation of a coherent and comprehensive picture of the subject and to help the spectator develop his own critical mind. It will also discuss artistic events abroad.

Chess

September 4, 1953

Problem 762
G. MIRRI, Imola
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kf8; Qg3; Re7, Rd1; Be4; Kic3; Pc3, e5, f2. (9)
Kd4; Rd7; Bd4; Kb8, Kic1; Pc4, e6, d7, g5. (9)

WHITE MATES IN THREE

Problem No. 763
H. ALONI, Holon
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kb4; Qe8; Ra5, Rh3; Bb7, Bc8; Kte3; Kt3; Pf2, f4, g2, g7. (12)
Kb3; Qc1; Kth3; Pg4. (4)

SELFMATE IN NINE

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 759 (Morra): 1.Be7! Problem No. 760 (Svoboda): 1.Rb4 h3 2.Bb3 h2 3. K:h1 h1 4.Qh1 Kf8 5.g7+ B:g7 6. Ba3 Rc5 7.Qe4 Rh5 (7. — B any 8.Rf8+ 9.Qe7+ B:e7×) 8.Qh7 9. Rf5+ B:f5 10.Qe7 B:e7×.

Endgame No. 97 (Korolkov & Liburkin): 1.Rb4 Kg7 2.Kg5! R:b5 3.Rb7+ Kg6 4.Ke4 f5 (4. — R:d4, e5 5.Re7, h4) 5.Rb5! Rd4 6. Kg3 h4 7.Rb4! Kg5 8.f3! K:b4 (otherwise 9.Rg4+) 9.K:f5+ Kh5 10.K:d4 Kg2 11.Kb3 Kf2 12.K:b4 Ke1 13.Kc3 and wins.

SOLVING CONTEST
(Problems 748-754)

Brachman: 4-3-3-3-3-3-1/21. Ruppin, Wolf, Zakon 21; Fasher 20; Beeri, Bro Uri, Grunblatt, Hersog, Jakob, Redlich, Selahi 19; Birer, Grunfeld, Spitzer 18; Graetz 14; Hausfreund, Cohen, Arieh Grinblat 8; Hillel, Lubaena 6; Retter 4. Late points: Ruppin — No. 748 — 3 p.

NOTES & REMARKS. No. 753: 1.Kf4? Qe3!; 1.Kd4? Kte4; No.754: Qe3+ 2.Qf3 B:f3+ 2.Qe3 b5!

ENDGAMES (22-25). Maximum: 4-10-3-3-0/20. Zakon 20; Beeri, Fasher, Hersog 15; Grinblat, Redlich, Selahi 20; Birer, Bro, Hillel, Jakob, Ruppin 10; Cohen 5.

NOTES & REMARKS. No. 22: Ducks after 1.-Kg2 2.Bf2, Bc6, Rh1, To E.g.M. Mr. Zakon remarks: "I have once more analysed the solution of (his endgame (as published on August 14) and I think that it is, indeed, an interesting sample of actual play (not free from mistakes and superfluous moves); but by no means is it for a solving contest, as it involves a good of the mistakes and non-obligatory moves inside in the game... We are in accord with Mr. Bakon, and exclude this endgame from the contest.

Game No. 695.

White: E. ZAKON

Black: CHERNEVSKY

(Sverdlovsk Championship, 1952)

1.e4 c5 2.Kf3 d6 3.d4 c:d4 4.K:d4 Kf6 5.Kc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 0-0 8.Qd2 a6 9.Re1 e6 10.Bg5 Ke7 11. Qe2 Qa5 12.Rad1 Rd8 13.b4 Kd7 14.K:f6+ B:f6 15.Kg1 f5 16.f4 Qf7 17.Qb2 Rb8! (a pawn sacrifice leading to interesting complications) 18.e:f5 e:f5 19.B:a7 Rb6 20.Bd3 Bd4 21.Re2 Re8 22.B:f5 B:f5 23.Re5 Q:c4 24.B:f5 R:f5 25.Re8+ Kg7 26.Qe2 R:f4 27.g3 B:g3! 28.h:g3 R:f2 29.Q:f2 R:f2 30.K:f2 K:e8 31.Ke4 Kd7 32.Kf5 Ke7 33.Kg6 Kf8 34.Kh6! (this and the remarkable score of 34½ wins, 14 draws and only 2 losses!

26.R:e4 (suddenly Black's position turns out to be bad; his intended attack collapses within several moves, and he cannot avoid material losses) 26...B:c3 27.b:c3 Bd5 28.Re3 Kt:f4 (if 28.-Re8, White can simply answer 29.R:R: Kt:R 30. Q:Q B:Q 31.B:c6, with a won endgame; other moves by Black lose too) 29.B:c7 Kt:d3 (despair!) 30.Q:e8+ Kg7 31.B:g3, resigns.

WORLD CANDIDATES TOURNAMENT

The World Candidates tournament, which is to determine Botvinnik's challenger in the next year world championship match, was opened in Neuhauuas (Switzerland) on August 29. Those taking part are: Reshevsky (USA), Najdorf (Argentina), Szabo (Hungary), Gligoric (Yugoslavia), Dr. Euwe (Holland), Stahlberg (Sweden) and nine Soviet grandmasters: Keres, Smyslov, Bronstein, Boleslavsky, Kotov, Geller, Petrosijan, Averbach and Tajmanov. The tournament will be played in two rounds and will last till the end of October.

ODD, BUT TRUE

Selected from Chernev and Reinfeld's "The Fireside Book of Chess", here are a couple of piquant stories from the chess world:

1. Frank Marshall once played in a tournament where he won 44 games in succession, without even permitting a draw. A mighty feat, and yet he won only third prize! Here is how it happened, as John Koehle tells it. "In its early days the British Chess Federation used to run a contest for congress competitors in which they might play in their spare time. All entrants were classified. A player received 7 points for a win against a player in his own class, 5 for a win against a player in a class above, 9 for a win against a player two classes above, and so on; correspondingly, 6 points for a win against a player one class below, and so on.

This went on, until at Richmond in 1913, Frank Marshall turned up too late to play in any of the regularly tournaments, so entered this one. He won 44 games in succession, with no losses and no draws, and he took third prize! The reason was that he had been put in a class by himself!

II. The record for simultaneous chess is held by the Swedish master Gideon Stahlberg. He played 420 games at Buenos Aires in an exhibition which started at 10:00 p.m. Friday, and ended at 10.00 a.m. Sunday. He wound up with the remarkable score of 344 wins, 14 losses and only 2 draws!

Stamp of the Week

Italy has just brought out a new stamp to the glory and honour of work.

It shows a bee — that model of industry — and two decorations.

These are the order of merit for work, first and second class.

Perhaps this strikes a totalitarian note, smacking as it does of Soviet stakhanovites who delight in setting new output records. Or maybe Italy with her growing population finds that some encouragement is needed if the country is to export more and pay her way.

Two things are certain. The Italians in London don't need any encouragement to work any harder. Secondly, it is a very attractive stamp. Price in London is 6d.

It has been announced in New York that a United Nations Commemorative postage stamp, recognising the technical assistance of the Organization, will be issued on United Nations Day, in October.

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